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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;  
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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

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THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FRANK'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th January, 1891.

## Intimations.

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SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

The customary weekly meeting of the Legislative Council has been postponed from to-day until to-morrow afternoon. We don't know why this has been done, nor whose convenience has been especially consulted, but we are glad all the same, as the delay affords us an opportunity of offering Governor DE Vaux a few words of sound and salutary advice. They may not—probably will not—be accepted, but that won't be our fault. There is before the Council at the present time a bill entitled *The Gambling Ordinance, 1891*. We rejoice to say that we do not know who drafted this extraordinary production; but we feel justified in concluding that some official celebrity is responsible for it. A few weeks ago the Governor thought fit to make some general observations on the gambling question, and we are bound to say that, in our opinion, his remarks were sensible and very much to the point. But Sir WILLIAM DE Vaux was not satisfied with advocating a policy which would have gained him a

deservedly earned popularity; he elected one day to tell the Council, and through the Council the public, that the proposed legislation for gambling was a practical impossibility, and the next he advocates the passing of a bill which makes every club or social institution in the colony a common gaming house.

We strongly recommend Governor DE Vaux to follow his first impressions and unreservedly withdraw this most obnoxious bill. It's becoming the law of this colony cannot possibly do any good, but inevitably must lead to infinite trouble and difficulty. Is the game worth the candle? We fail to see it. With the exception of the Governor and Dr. Ho Kai, there is not a man in the Legislative Council who appears to be acquainted with even the rudiments of the gambling difficulty. And the result has been inane twaddle, and too much of it to be cheerfully swallowed at one dose. Section 3 of this proposed Ordinance, if passed as at present drafted, makes the Hongkong Club, the Club Lusitania, the Club Germania, the City Club, and every other place in the colony where whist, or poker, or cribbage, or billiards, or any other game is regularly played—and all these games are played nightly for money where Europeans congregate—common gaming houses, and subjects the members to fine or imprisonment, or both. Does Governor DE Vaux consider this coercive policy intelligent legislation? Does he really imagine that such bald-faced restrictive measures can lead to anything but trouble? We can't believe it; his Excellency may not be a great genius, but he certainly is a man of sense.

If this bill is passed there must be no exceptions; the proverbial four-wheeled coach must not have a turnpike road right through the prohibitive clauses of this most original of local reforms; from the Hongkong Club to the Race-course, from the Race-course to the mess of the Pahang Diamond Company and the Kowloon Joint Stock Robbery Amalgamation there must be no respect of institutions and persons; what is law for the Chinese merchant or comprador in the Yat On Club must be equally law for the European merchant or clerk in the City Club, or the European speculator in the share exchange in Queen's Road popularly known as the Hongkong Club. In plain English, if this *Gambling Ordinance*, as at present drafted, is passed, all the Clubs in Hongkong had better at once close their doors, and private residents engage muscular watchmen armed with cudgels to keep off the active and energetic and immaculate police—who didn't catch any of the *Namoa* pirates.

This *Gambling Ordinance* ought to be shelved for an indefinite period. We generally object to Commissions in this colony, because the members appointed are almost invariably an admixture of rogues and fools—mostly fools; but as the official element in the Legislative Council at the present time is painfully conspicuous for absolute lack not merely of brains but of ordinary intelligence, we should not object if Governor DE Vaux took upon himself to appoint three men of standing and reliability, outside officialdom, to enquire into this gambling problem and to suggest a practical solution for the various questions at issue. We proffer our assistance, and we are supported by the entire Chinese community, so that the offer is not a mere figure of speech. Will his Excellency try to do something for the true interests of this colony before he leaves us for good? This is only a minor opportunity, but still it is not without importance. And before to-morrow afternoon, if the Registrar-General could be temporarily gagged, a vast deal of trouble would be saved.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is said that New York has over 1,000 millionaires, while London has 500, Paris 500, Berlin 200, and Vienna 100.

THE M. M. steamer *Yangtze*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore at 9 a.m. to-day, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 9th inst.

THREE Chinese criminals are to be executed on Saturday afternoon at Kowloon City, for having participated in a robbery that was committed in that vicinity some few weeks ago.

WONG MUN alias Fa Tai Mun, who was arrested by Inspector Stanton and Sergeant Detective McIVER in First Street on the 31st ult., on a warrant charging him with having committed murder and piracy in Chinese waters, was handed over to the Chinese authorities on board the gunboat *Kowching* this afternoon, under a strong escort of police.

An extraordinary meeting of the Marine, Limited, was held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. Mr. Fraser-Smith, in the absence of the Chairman of the Company, was unanimously elected to the Chair. On the proposition of Capt. J. Pittman, seconded by Mr. A. Bain, it was resolved that the Company be voluntarily wound up, and that Messrs. A. B. Roddy, A. G. Gordon, and R. Fraser-Smith be appointed liquidators. A full report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

FARES for native passengers travelling between Hongkong and Canton have been on the rise of late. On the H. M. and C. Co.'s *Powen* the price was raised yesterday from 30 to 50 cents, and the same figure is now quoted by the *Pasig's* agents.

"BROWNE" kindly note. A Cocktown editor describes his gutter-snipe local rival in big type as "a prime sniveller, driveller, liar, and uneducated blackguard." The *Fish Wrapper* man has reasons to be thankful that his lot wasn't cast in Cocktown.

"FATHER," pleaded the beautiful girl, "give your consent. Let Gustave and I marry." The father, a famous student of natural history rising in a towering rage:—"What! You marry? You that can't tell how many pairs of cervical vertebra there are in a lizard!"

THE repeated rumors of the ill-health of Emperor William, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, seem to be inspired by stock speculators, but the fact that they seem to be readily accepted as true is a strong indication that the German people have not much confidence in their sovereign's physical strength.

THE majority of offences that come on for investigation at our local Police Court are invariably opium cases, and this morning a fair average was dealt with by Mr. Wise. There were seven persons charged, and fines were imposed amounting to \$166. All is gist that comes to the magisterial mill.

A PRIZE fight in Portugal is something like a siege of Hongkong by Chinese salt smugglers. Two pugilists in "fair Lusitania" recently engaged in a prize fight for 1,127 rounds. They fought six hours a day, stopping at noon to eat and smoke. And they talked politics at night—advocating a republic.

An Indian constable was somewhat surprised this morning, when he found the body of a Chinese child, apparently about three months old, in the gutter in Po Wan Street. Enquiries were made but no person in the vicinity knew anything as to the parentage of the child, and the body was consequently taken to the Government mortuary.

JUST before the steamer *Faishan* sailed for Macao yesterday a wily Celestial was smartly dropped upon by a Chinese constable. A woman standing in the alley-way with a bundle in her hand was surprised by having the same suddenly snatched away, but before she could even raise an alarm, P.C. Tai Loi had arrested the thief. The case was remanded by the magistrate for a week.

We read that the Nicaragua Canal is attracting much attention, and the opponents of the project, and pessimists who believe it never will be finished, are gradually disappearing, as it is now plain that the company is being managed with economy and skill—each day adds to the accomplished work. The extravagance and waste which ruined the Panama scheme are conspicuously absent from the management in Nicaragua.

CHARMING Kitty O'Shea is described as having the thin-lips and bulging-brow we see on the Cleopatra medals, and as being as cold-blooded ordinarily as Cleopatra was known to be. She is not a very tall or big-boned woman, but is ruddy and full-blooded; her hair is blonde and profuse, and her complexion is fair. And her morals are—well, yes, just so. But if Kitty bears some resemblance to Cleopatra, Parrell is a very long way off the leonine Antony.

THE rage for economy manifested by the House of Representatives, has furnished the Government with a pretext for getting rid of those foreigners in Japanese employ who are not protected by agreements which have yet a considerable time to run. Amongst these upon whom the hand of fate has fallen, we hear the names mentioned of Capt. Squire, Mr. Satow, and Mr. Merriman, of the Post Office. By and bye, and the *Daily Herald*, "Japan for the Japanese," will be an *fulfillment*.

It may perhaps interest somebody to know that Edison was a telegraph operator; Henry M. Stanley a reporter; P. T. Barnum kept a country store; Justice Miller clerked in a drug-store; Garfield walked the tow-path of a canal; General N. P. Banks began life as a factory boy; Senator Stanford was a country lawyer in Wisconsin; Mark Twain was employed on a Mississippi river boat; and that Blake and Cleveland were teachers in schools for the blind.

WHEN the Gordon-Cumming slander cases come on for trial it is a fair and reasonable assumption that "Wales" will be permitted to asseverate his say-so "on my honour as a gentleman," instead of being required to "kiss the book" after the manner of common mortals. "Tummy" has gone through this farce before, when he was placed in a position in which every "real gentleman" would brazenly tell a lie in order to save the face of the reputation of a lady. And the defunct Ballantyne let him off very easily. We were there that day.

We observe that Mr. Bell-Irving and the Nawab Wala Qadr, of Murshidabad, had a real good time the other week in the Beagel district. They were out in search of big game in Malda and secured three tigers, a leopard and a number of deer. We wonder if this Mr. Bell-Irving is our ancient friend "Jock" of Jardines? Bell-Irving was a man, a sportsman, and a gentleman, and it is a matter for sincere regret to all gentlemen and sportsmen that his successors, the present directors of the "princely house," are—well, what they are.

SMUGGLING, like murder, is invariably found out, and it would seem that "Joss" is generally the principal agent in the bringing of these sins to light. However, be that as it may, a couple of missionary ladies who took passage by the *Powen* to Canton the other evening, took it upon themselves to institute a general investigation into the filigree of the cabin which they both occupied, and were rewarded by unearthing some rolls of contraband stuff supposed to belong to one of the "boys" employed on board. The virtuously indignant ladies at once reported the find to the Customs Officials, and the "cargo" to the value of \$3, was forthwith confiscated to the State.

THE new river steamer *Tai-on* has got through her difficulties and is now about to fly the British flag; a permit to do so having been granted at the Harbour Office yesterday.

A STOKER named Davesstock was charged before Mr. Wise this morning with being drunk and disorderly at a late hour last night. He rode up to Government Wharf in a "ricksha" and refusing to pay his fare an Anglo-Chinese quarrel forthwith ensued. P.C. Sinclair came up at the moment, and as the defendant would neither go away nor pay the "ricksha-man," he was locked up. A fine of \$2 or seven days' seclusion was ordered.

PROFESSOR Goldwin Smith is already debating the question whether after the annexation of Canada the country should be called the "United States of America and Canada." This name, says the *S. F. Chronicle*, would be too cumbersome, and we will probably stick to our old appellation. Besides, if Canada is permitted to enter the Union, her territory will naturally be divided up into States, and the section will lose its political identity entirely, or at least will have no more importance sectionally than its population will give it. But is it not a trifle premature to discuss names before the necessity for using them arises?

THE "Great Unwashed" will assemble at the Magistrate on the forenoon of the 7th inst. to consider an application from Mr. James William Osborne for a publican's license for that famous landmark at East Point known as Whitfield Police Station, and which will in future be known as the Bay View Inn. The want of a house of call, where refreshments could be obtained, has long been felt by the numerous wayfarers who daily and nightly use this most frequented of our public roadways, so that Mr. Osborne's application comes in good time. We doubt not that the Bay View Inn will prove a great boon to the colony.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A. GORDON, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, left here yesterday by the "Glen" liner *Glenlogie* on ten months' leave of absence—six months leave on half salary in addition to four months' vacation leave. The gallant General will be greatly missed in the colony; he is one of the few gentlemen in that long and dreary list of self-sufficient snobs and illiterate cads whose official vagaries make the colony the laughing-stock of foreigners. Major-General Gordon, in addition to being a gentleman, is a most useful and efficient officer. He has only one failing; he has not yet learned to *keep-low*.

At a Jeweller's shop in Madrid a diamond necklace of great magnificence is just now creating a great deal of excitement, not only on account of its beauty and its high price, but also by reason of the history attached to it. The necklace in question belonged formerly to the Empress Eugenie, to whom it was presented by Ismail, the former Viceroy of Egypt, when she, in 1869, opened the Suez Canal. This interesting piece of jewellery was bought at the sale that took place some years ago of all the Crown Jewels of the French Republic, and has particular interest for the Spaniard from having belonged to their unfortunate countrywoman. Fifteen thousand pounds is the price asked for this bauble.

At the Marine Court this morning before Comd. Hastings, R.N., acting Marine Magistrate, Charles Smith, second mate of the steamer *Diamond*, charged the chief officer of the same steamer, Mr. Park, with assaulting him on the 1st inst. The complainant said that at noon on the day in question he spoke to the defendant on the bridge about a Chinese passenger being sick. The defendant made no reply and witness went to the sick man with some medicine, returning to the deck about half an hour afterwards. The defendant upon seeing him asked him where he had been and if he had taken the time-bell, and replying in the negative. He received a blow on the lip and another on the head. The defendant, in his defence, said the complainant knew it was his duty to take the time-bell, and having missed doing so he overtook him as he was passing and punched the complainant. A fine of half a dollar was imposed.

UNDER the heading "The Anti-Cyclone," Lieut. J. P. Finley, of the San Francisco Signal Office, writes:—"The employment of this term for meteorological purposes naturally follows the use of the word cyclone. The prefix *anti* indicates the existence of a circular system in the air directly contrary to that which prevails in the cyclone. As the circulation of the air currents differ widely from those of the cyclone, so also are the accessory phenomena of an opposite nature. The anti-cyclone is an area of high barometer in which the atmospheric pressure is decidedly above the normal. The highest pressure is at the centre and diminishes outwards to the circumference. The circulation of the air is spirally outward from the centre. The air does not attain a circular motion anywhere within the area, and the tendency to a spiral movement is only disclosed when the whole disturbance is charted and observations from every quarter are available. The circulation of the air in an anti-cyclone never rises to westerly winds on the north side of the centre, northerly winds on the east side, easterly winds on the south side and southerly winds on the west side. The four quadrants of an anti-cyclone are distinguished as follows:—In the N.E. quadrant, clear, cold, dry weather, with winds of moderate force. In the S.E. quadrant a cold wave with the lowest temperatures, clear, dry air and high winds. In the S.W. quadrant, fair, cool, pleasant weather, with gentle winds and haze. In the N.W. quadrant, increasing temperature, increasing humidity, cloud formation and threatening weather. The front of an anti-cyclone is the extreme rear of a cyclone, and the extreme rear of an anti-cyclone is the front of a cyclone. The air moves downward and outward in an anti-cyclone, and inward and upward in a cyclone. The air which flows outward from the top of a cyclone is cold and dry, because deprived of its heat and moisture in the development of rain or snow. This air descends toward the earth's surface and gives rise to the formation of the anti-cyclone. There is always an anti-cyclone between two cyclones, both of which are feeding the former and maintaining its identity. The cold weather of an anti-cyclone is partly due to the descent of cold air from above, the horizontal flow of cold air from northern regions, and the effect of radiation which is generally augmented by the absence of vapor and clouds. The area of the anti-cyclone is frequently greater than that of the cyclone, and its form less regular. An anti-cyclone is synonymous with clear, cool weather, moderate winds and a cold wave; and cyclones with cloudy weather, rain or snow, high winds and a warm wave. The word "high" on the weather map indicates the area of an anti-cyclone, and the word "low" the area of a cyclone. Both disturbances are beneficial and necessary to the prosperity of mankind."

TWO Chinese were arrested on board the *Powen* at Canton yesterday on suspicion of having been connected with the *Namoa* piracy. These latter arrests bring the number of "suspects" up to fifteen; all of whom are in custody at Canton.

IN consequence of the departure on leave of Major-General Gordon, Mr. A. M. Thomson, a passed cadet who has lately been acting as assistant to the Colonial Secretary, assumes the superintendence of Victoria Gaol. Mr. Thomson is quite a young man and totally without experience, but we doubt not that he will be found all that could be desired in the responsible position into which he has been so luckily pitched. The new Superintendent of the Gaol is a graduate of Aberdeen University, a ripe scholar, a man of strong character and sound intellectual powers—quite a different article from the ordinary local type of official—and we have no hesitation in predicting for him a distinguished career in the Colonial Service.

CHUNG YAU and four other Chinese were charged at the Magistrate this morning with being concerned in stealing a quantity of jewellery and a dispatch box, containing letters and notes, in all to the value of \$2,800, the property of Mr. K. Blacklock, from the Hongkong Hotel on the 1st inst. Inspector Quincey stated that after having received information of the robbery, a search was made in the foreman's room which is on the ground adjoining the Hotel, where a new wing is at present in course of erection. In the room a quantity of torn-up letters were found which Mr. Blacklock identified as being his property, and which were in the dispatch box at the time the latter was stolen. From further enquiries it was found that four of the defendants had slept in the room on the night of the robbery. Mr. Wise remanded the case for a week, allowing bail to each in one surety of \$250.

## "ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Milla Dramatic Company appeared in the above at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, before a crowded audience and it is no exaggeration, although high praise, to say that it was the most successful, most even, and in short the best production that the Company has yet favored us with. The fact is evident that the longer Mr. Milla performs here the more popular is he and his Company likely to become, and the more generally will their talents be recognised. The only thing that marred—even in a slight degree, the success of last night's performance was the unfortunate fact that Miss Jordan was suffering from a severe cold and sore throat, and being thus so heavily handicapped it speaks volumes for this young lady's skill as an actress that she should be able to give so fine a rendering of Shakespeare's hapless heroine. Miss Jordan's *Juliet* is, we imagine, the most genuinely artistic of this lady's conceptions, and her performance last night can fairly be classed from every point of view as being one of the best seen here for a long time. Mr. Milla is, of course, far too talented an exponent of Shakespearean character not to give a splendid and dramatic rendering of the volatile *Romeo*. Equally in the tender and in the more stormy scenes he evinced a close acquaintance with the lights and shades, the passion and pleasure wrought in and out, and side by side, in the works of the immortal Bard. The *Mercutio* of Mr. Nunn was also a highly creditable performance, both acting and elocution being thoroughly in accord, and the same can be said of Mr. Montgomery's *Tybal*, the latter's duel scene with *Romeo* being clever and dramatic to a degree. *Capulet* as played by Mr. Atholwood, showed how good a round actor this gentleman is. The *Peter* of Mr. Joe Stark was a passable performance—well made up and fairly acted, but many good points were missed. Mr. Hill as *Friar Laurence* gave promise of better things, and perhaps the same may be said of Mr. Money's *Benvolio*, but both these gentlemen have much to learn, and a deal to forget, before they reach the summit of an actor's ambition. *Paris* was a sadly himself, and Mr. Wakefield had a decided absent air about him that detracted somewhat from the excellence of the performance. Miss Frances Ross, it is needless to say, made most stately and beautiful, albeit hard-hearted, *Lady Capulet*, who dressed, moved, acted and had her being with characteristic taste and grace, nor must the *Nurse* of Miss Ruby Bowman be passed over. This was the first part of any importance that Miss Bowman has yet been entrusted with here, and it is true that she did it more judiciously than we give the young lady credit for. *Romeo and Juliet* will be repeated to-morrow evening, and we strongly advise all those who missed last night's performance to book their seats early.

## THE RECENT BOAT-RACE.

We have received the following correspondence, which "An Old Sportsman" will deal with in our next issue:—

DEAR SIR,—Having been verbally requested by Mr. John Andrew, the Umpire of Monday's boat race, to forward his decision to you for publication after I had reported the result, I herewith forward you a copy of the same, together with a copy of a protest that I have made against the said decision being recorded.

Yours faithfully,  
JAS. A. SAMPSON.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

HONGKONG CLUB.  
Hon. Secretary, V. R. C.

DEAR SIR,—As Umpire in to-day's boat race I beg to give my decision in regard to the foul, which has been claimed by the crew of Mr. Stewart-Lochard's boat against that of Mr. Sampson. Before starting the different starters were drawn as follows:—

Stewart-Lochard.....No. 1 (Inside)  
Henderson..........No. 2  
Sampson..........No. 3  
Master..........No. 4

After getting away, an oar or stretcher broke in Captain Henderson's boat and a similar accident occurred on board that of Mr. Master. Both these boats having stopped pulling, the race was confined to No. 1 (Mr. Stewart-Lochard) and No. 3 (Mr. Sampson). As you are aware, the course was from a point between two boats moored off Wan-chai to another point off the Boat-house, but whether *inside* or *outside* the line of gunboats was not stipulated. Unfortunately, as it happened, the gunboats had all swung across, and the passage between their sterns and the line of barges did not admit of more than two boats rowing abreast. At the *starting*, however, a gig was towing astern which narrowed the channel to the passage of only one boat.



Before approaching this narrow channel Mr. Sampson's boat was leading by about three-quarters of a length, but as there was no room for two boats a collision took place, the bow of Mr. Lockhart's boat running under Mr. Sampson's and on getting clear both boats paddled home. After careful inspection of the spot I am of opinion that there was no room for two boats to row abreast, and therefore the right of way belonged to the inside boat (Mr. Stewart-Lockhart's) to whom I must allow the foul claim. I trust, however, that both crews will consent to the race being rowed over again, and let the better of the two win.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN ANDREW.

G. C. MASTERS, Esq.,  
Hon. Secretary, V. R. C.

DEAR SIR.—Having read the accompanying letter from Mr. John Andrew containing his decision as umpire for Monday's race, I beg to protest against his decision being placed on record, as his reason for arriving at the same would, I believe, if referred to any unbiased person either with or without a knowledge of the facts, be found sufficient to throw out Mr. Lockhart's claim and to substitute mine. The reason given by him for coming to such a decision (as I understand from his letter), is that the passage between the gunboats and the line of barges would not admit of more than two boats rowing abreast, and that owing to the fact that at the *Alacrity*, the passage was further reduced in width by a gig lying astern; my boat, which as he himself states was at this point leading by about three-quarters of a length, was run into by Mr. Lockhart's boat, whereupon Mr. Lockhart claimed the race, which claim the umpire upholds.

I contend that the course over which the race was to have been rowed was the same as that which was rowed over for the trial heats, viz.: from a line near the rock buoy to a line parallel with the same off the bath house, the line of gunboats forming the outer edge of the course. My boat was stationed at No. 3 Station, or one station inside the line of gunboats. Had the boat occupying No. 4 Station elected to take a course inside the gunboats, as the coxswain of that boat informed me he intended doing, I should have endeavored to have found a way between the lighters into a clear inside course, rather than have run the risk of a foul on the outer track, but as No. 4 boat was, at the time the foul occurred, out of the race owing to a broken oar, I had taken its water, which I contend I had a perfect right to hold. Even supposing there was no possibility of the inside boat going between the lighters into an inside course, and that there was only sufficient room between the *Alacrity* and the lighter for the boat to pass at a time, I contend that having the lead at this point I was quite entitled to the right of way. At the same time I am of opinion that by a little judgment and good steering on the part of Mr. Lockhart's coxswain some few lengths back from where the foul occurred, the foul could have been averted. The slightest pull on the rudder after passing the mooring buoy, or even when well down amongst the lighters, would have taken Mr. Lockhart's boat into a clear course.

I take exception also to the statement made by the umpire that "after the foul boat boats *Alacrity* home" conveying thereby that the race was practically given up. For my part, my boat was *run* home and had it not been that the other boat's rudder had received damage as she was being scudded across my boat's bow in clearing from the foul, there would have been a most exciting race for the finish.

I am aware that according to the rules of the Club, the umpire's decision in boat racing is final, but in this case the decision is, in my mind, and also in that of a large number of those who witnessed the race, so flagrantly at variance, with the facts, that I am prompted to request you to bring the matter before the Committee, either that they may themselves settle the question, or that they may appoint some totally disinterested person to act as referee in the matter. I would suggest that Captain Hastings, R.N., would perhaps be the most fitting person to refer the matter to if he would undertake it.

I may mention that the umpire himself seems somewhat uncertain of his decision as you will notice that although he allows Mr. Lockhart's claim, he suggests that the race should be rowed over again. Such a decision (if it is most unsatisfactory, bearing in mind the fact that my boat fairly beat Mr. Lockhart's in the trial heat).

Leaving the matter, for the present, entirely in the hands of the Committee,

I remain, Dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
JAS. A. SAMFSON.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd April, 1891.  
The *Carew* is tabled to leave Hongkong about 8 a.m. on Sunday morning next by the steamship *Kiangnan*, if his Imperial Highness prefers this vessel. The Chinese man-of-war, which has been placed at the disposal of the authorities, the steamer is to proceed via Macao, to enable the *Carew* to exchange courtesies with the Portuguese authorities at that place, but he is to reach Canton before night. If he comes by the *Kiangnan* she will go to her wharf and remain there during the *Carew*'s sojourn here, and it is understood that only an official return visit will be paid to the *Stuen*. The marriage of the Governor of Kwangtung to the next existing event on the *table*, the young lady being a Nanking *debutante* shortly to arrive with a suitable entourage.

## THE AUDIENCE.

Some lessons are hard to learn, and paradoxical as it sounds it is often the simplest that are the most difficult. All the representatives of foreign countries who have been successful in dealing with China, whether in the capacity of diplomatists or belligerents, have followed a rule so simple that the weakest intellect could not fail to master it. It is a golden rule, which has been formulated many times by different people, but always in a few words. Lord Elgin put it thus: "I will make no demand which is not just, but I will demand no more than that. These brief sentences contain all the Law and the Prophets of foreign relations with China. The difference between the form proper to a diplomatist and the Commander of a militant force is also clearly displayed in the above two demands, says simply, "My demands shall be satisfied," the diplomatist, less brusque, and less direct, says, "I will never concede." The negotiations preliminary to the late Imperial Audience seem to constitute a breach of this fundamental principle, first in submitting

to discussion a question that properly speaking admitted of none, and second in conceding from positions once taken up. It was not, of course, in the point of the foreign Ministers to insist on their demands, but it was well within their power to refuse to take less. They did, as mentioned in this journal on the 7th February, refuse to go for Audience in the Tru Kuang Ko. They refused, orally, in emphatic tones, to repair to that Hall of the Tributaries, and they recorded the refusal in indelible script in at least two languages. Yet they "conceded," and allowed the Ministers of the Tsunpi Yamen an easy triumph. What other concessions were made, either on one side or the other, it were useless to discuss, since this one typifies and blots the whole ceremony. There is one way of receiving the envoys of equal and friendly powers, and any ceremony that involves negotiation stands *ipso facto* condemned.

The locality chosen for the Audience was no surprise sprung suddenly upon the Ministers, but a familiar question, almost musty with age. It cropped up first in connection with the Audience of 1873. The Ministers were deceived, and seemed to be led into a trap, but the public were never deceived, and it is deserving of remark that looking back over the last five years of foreign dealings with China, the public and the press have usually taken the sound view of all these great international questions, the view that has been justified by events. The selection of the Tru Kuang Ko as the place of Audience of His Majesty Tung-chih in 1873 was freely commented on in the press some time before that Audience took place. Happening to drop on a Shanghai newspaper of that period a few days ago, we were struck by the identity of the arguments then used against such a minimizing reception of the foreign Ministers as was implied in dragging them off to this distant out-house, and those which have been adduced on the present occasion. The articles then written might have been transferred verbatim to the columns of any of the papers of 1891, where they would have been perfectly appropriate. The Ministers therefore had reason in 1873, but they had not in 1891, and everybody else perceived afterwards that a blunder had been committed, and they were probably secretly relieved when the untimely death of the Emperor removed the question of Audience for a time from the sphere of practical politics. By common consent the ceremony was pronounced derogatory, and the consequences of it have been recognized as injurious to subsequent good relations. We remember well on one occasion riding over the Marble Bridge with the late Sir Harry Parkes, when he pulled up and, pointing to the display of the ill-omened Tru Kuang Ko, with a flash of scorn in his clear blue eye, said, "Never more anything of that kind!" Everybody, it was understood, was of the same opinion, and yet here we are back to where we were in 1873, with our vantage ground surrendered. By what form of ratiocination, or by what inducement the conversion of the Ministers has been brought about, we are not aware. Neither is it of much import, for the difficulties of the Chinese Government in granting audiences or doing any other act implying the equality of foreign governments are undoubtedly great, and we have, according to our lights, done full justice to them. But they are as nothing compared with the difficulty which the dignity of his own country. Wherever the bridge may be sought for to connect the two incompatible positions surely it must never be found in the submission, at once unnatural and insincere, of the strong nation to the weaker. It was not the business of foreign states to provide any solution of the difficulties of the Chinese Government, and if its pretensions be really incompatible with the etiquette of civilized nations all that need be said is, *tant pis pour le gouvernement*. Foreigners could have waited for half a century, or fifty years, or until the next war cleared away the cobwebs from people's eyes. An audience of the Chinese Emperor was no such urgent desideratum to them; it was, in fact, of no practical value whatever, and not worth the most trivial concession on any point of international courtesy. It was China alone that began to feel the need of placing her diplomatic relations on a more legitimate footing, and whatever sacrifice might be necessary to attain the object it was for China herself to make it, either now, or whenever she imagined she could afford it. As has often happened before, however, the weaker party by dint of persistent assiduity, has gained the momentary advantage, albeit to the permanent disadvantage of all, especially to China herself.

No special public interest is to be served by singling out individual Ministers in matters of this kind where all are equally concerned. The oldest heads and most experienced naturally carry the greatest weight of responsibility, which they may before long find heavy enough without the bite of any journalistic sarcasm. Intimately connected with the Audience of foreign ministers is the reception of the Czar. Russian Government having learned one or two things during the last few months, which may affect the programme laid out for the visit of that Prince to the Chinese ports. There is a doubt, if what we hear from Peking be correct, of the *Carew* going to Chefoo, and the kind of official reception planned for him in Shanghai and elsewhere may undergo some significant modifications, as the Russian Government gets a clearer apprehension of the difference between a provincial and an imperial representation. The elaborate contrivances to make one thing look like another may therefore fall in the attainment of the object, and it may be that after all the Aurora Borealis that is destined to illuminate the Imperial councils of China.—*Chinese Times*.

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## THE EMBEUTE IN PORTUGAL.

Nothing but hard bungling on one side and hard, energetic shooting on the other prevented the establishment the other day of another European republic, and the abolition of another European King. For several years past, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, the Portuguese have suffered from an aching desire to throw overboard their little shivered-up potentate, with all his relatives, and his regalia, and his other utensils of monarchy, and a few weeks ago they just missed their chance by a hair's-breadth. The British Government lent its moral influence to prop up the miserable bankrupt swindle that reigned beside the Tagus, because the Tory party to Monarchy no matter how mean it may be, and for some reason that it habitually insults France and abuses itself before Germany; but, despite British influence, King Carlos' crown will go, almost to a certainty, at the next shot. Portugal hasn't found Monarchy a success. Under its control the country has sunk into a miserable little patch of sordid and sin and ignorance, and has acquired the biggest debt per head in all Europe; and the army has degenerated into a big-bitten mob, armed with rusty swords and bent-out sword-pieces, and the

treasury is an IOU stowed away in a disused boiler, and the navy consists chiefly of one old scow, which is being eaten away by worms on a sand-bank, and there is nothing left to beg or borrow or steal or confiscate from north to south and from east to west in all the mouldered, moth-eaten kingdom of the Braganzas. This is to say, there is nothing but priests, and nobody wants to confiscate them, for priests are more common in Portugal than mud. It is hardly possible to swing an umbrella loosely in any part of the Portuguese territory without afterwards finding the eye some holy father stuck on the end of it, and the individual who assaults six inhabitants in the dark is sure to be arrested next morning for smashing four preachers, one soldier, and a tax-gatherer. As for the people in general, they work 14 hours a day, and live on nothing in particular a week, and the amount they don't know is enormous, for there is not enough education in the country to teach the average Portuguese to know his own feet when he sees them. The Braganzas have systematically spent money and another education and bombed the Pope, and they have also been celebrated in another way, for they have boiled faster and further, whenever an enemy was in sight, than any other batch of monarchs in Europe. When Portugal is in a tight place the private soldier—the individual who is always kicked and never paid—is sent to the front, and the officers shove him on from behind, and the commander-in-chief escapes into a tree, and the king dives down into a hole and remains there till times improve. When Spain and Portugal both get rid of their kings the two countries will probably unite and form a great and progressive nation, but they have been kept apart because neither of the kings would give up his miserable job, and so they have quarrelled and fought and bombarded each other's cities for the sake of two knock-kneed monarchs with fallen-in stomachs, who preferred to see the subject quarrel and murder each other rather than run the risk of a coalition which would make one of them unnecessary. For the last 70 or 80 years Britain has undertaken to back up the Portuguese monarch against all comers, and consequently the British Empire has a vested interest in the ignorant little spectre that Portugal is so anxious to get rid of. And, taking him all round, he is indeed a pleasant object for any democratic community to have an interest in.

## A STUDY IN BROKEN CHINA.

The present, says a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is manifestly the age of dialect. Stories, sketches and poems attempt to reproduce sectional linguistic peculiarities, and to show that variety in speech as well as in other products is a marked feature of American civilization, or the lack of it. The story writers have ransacked the logging camps of Maine and the negro quarters of Mississippi, the shanties of Arkansas and the cabins of the Canadian frontier for specimens of dialect and patois, with great success, for dialect is a tool which is not fitted to every handle, and the result is often more ridiculous than instructive or amusing.

In California they have an alien race, the Chinese, who seem to present a fertile field to the student of dialect, but the fan, with the exception of a few local newspapers, men, the Chinese version of their vernacular has not been mastered by any writer. On the contrary, many who have attempted it have made signal failures, due to sheer ignorance of their subject and to some mistakes which no one who ever heard a Chinaman talk English ought to make. It is well known that the Chinese cannot master the sound of the letter "r," but this has proved the rock on which many professed writers of the Chinese dialect have come to grief. They do not recognize the fact that while John Chinaman cannot make the "r" sound he is fertile in expedients to avoid it. Two illustrations will show how easy it is to blunder on this point. In an early edition of one of Bret Harte's stories, altered, we believe, in later editions, he makes a Chinese servant call himself "Ah Ri," which is a manifest impossibility. His name would certainly have been "Ah Li," for the initial "r" would not only not come trippingly from his tongue, but not at all. But in the same or another story he makes a Chinaman call his employer "Mr. Foster," his name being Foster. Now no "Chinese person" is to quote the *Chronicle*, would ever say "Foster." He would soften the last syllable of the name and call it "Fostah," just as the name "Porter" in his mouth would become "Potah," very like the negro pronunciation of the same word.

The author of "A Summer in a Canyon" has given a very good example of the difficulties of the Chinese with the letter "r." She makes one of her heroines, a mischievous girl, select a dining lesson for the Chinese cook, who wants to learn English. The lesson was made up of such sentences as "The grass is green," "The rose is red" and the like. Of course, they became in Hop Sing's mouth "The grass is green," "The rose is red," and so on. The whole scene is an excellent study in broken China, and is commended to ambitious Eastern writers who want to try their hands at English as she is spoken by the Chinese in California.

The letter "r" is another which presents difficulties to John, which, however, he usually resolves by making it into "ch." It may be slightly exaggerated to say that Chinese scholars in Sunday school know the author and founder of the Christian faith as "Chee Chy," but it is not very far out of the way. An American in San Francisco, an interpreter of the Chinese language, whose given name is "Jerome," is usually known among the Chinese as "Chee Loan," they, perhaps, imagining that that is all the name that belongs to him.

It should be noted, too, that the Chinese in California do not use the *lingua franca* called "pigeon English," which is employed in China. Such an expression as "My blong topside," meaning "I live higher up," is never heard there. The Chinese that Seta try to talk English and some of them succeed fairly well, although the "r" and "l" are too much for them.

This is not an attempt at an exhaustive study of Chinese English, but rather a note of warning to ambitious dialect writers who have learned the dialect from books. If they will but bear in mind that "r" does not become "l" unless it carries the genuine "r" sound, and that such a word, for example, as "Berkeley" is not "Bekley" in the Chinese tongue, but something resembling "Bakley," they will be saved from blunders which make their sketches and stories rather ludicrous than humorous to those who are accustomed to the dialect.

## Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.  
LAST NIGHTS!  
LAST NIGHTS!

MR. GEO. C. MILN'S SEASON.  
TO-MORROW.  
(FRIDAY), the 3rd April,  
Last Performance of  
"ROMEO AND JULIET."

SATURDAY, the 4th April,  
Pocock's Dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's  
Famous Novel,  
"ROB ROY,"  
with all the incidental Songs, Glee, Choruses,  
Scottish Reels, and accompanying Tunes.  
The *Calcutta Englishman* says:—  
"The Masterpieces of Shakespeare have been  
played in a manner which would be surprising  
anywhere except in a London theatre, and now  
the popular drama of 'Rob Roy' is produced  
in a style that ought to ensure it a much longer  
run than is promised."

MONDAY, the 6th April,  
Last Performance of  
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."  
Popular Prices:—\$2 and \$1. Soldiers and  
Sailors Half-price to Pitt.

Box Plan at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.  
Doors open 8.30. Commenced 9 prompt.  
Hongkong, 2nd April 1891.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship  
"PEKING,"  
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the  
above Port on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant,  
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, and April, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA ORE  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SAN  
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP  
"CITY OF PEKING,"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,  
YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATUR-  
DAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers  
and Freight for Japan, the United States, and  
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
San Francisco, to America and Island Cities  
of the United States, via the Pacific Railway,  
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports  
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the  
Company's and connecting Steamers.  
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

Freights granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco, \$225.00  
To San Francisco and return, 103.75  
To Liverpool, 332.00  
To London, 332.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate  
rates. Reduced rates granted to Officers of  
the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the  
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on  
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific, Canadian Pacific Railways.  
Passengers who have paid full fare to Japan or  
vice versa at San Francisco for China, Japan or  
vice versa within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.  
This allowance does not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m.  
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Tickets will  
be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day.  
All Parcel Packages should be marked to add  
dress in full; value of same is required.  
Consular invoices to accompany Cargo in-  
volved in parcels should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Seal Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 57A, Queen's Road, S. S. VAN BUREN,  
Acting Agent.

2nd April.

## For Sale.

NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF THREE THOUSAND COPIES  
OF  
"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE  
EASTERN SEAS."  
(By W. Doherty, Director of Hongkong  
Observatory).

THIS useful work has been re-written and  
greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by  
diagrams showing the courses of the typhoons  
of late years.  
The pamphlet is issued at One Dollar, and  
may be obtained from  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,  
Lane, Crawford & Co.,  
G. Falconer & Co.,  
C. J. Gump & Co.,  
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Mr. W. Doherty,  
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.,  
Mr. M. F. de Silva, Canton,  
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Mr. N. Moille, Amoy,  
Messrs. Hedge & Co., Foochow,  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama,  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai,  
Rev. S. J. Smith, Bangkok,  
Messrs. Sayle & Co., Ltd., Singapore,  
Messrs. Amodeo Pirelli & Co., Paris & London.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
FEDDER'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG, 10th September 1890.

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB  
RACE MEETING, 1891.  
A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.  
Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—  
Mr. W. Doherty,  
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.,  
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,  
or to  
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,  
FEDDER'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG, 14th March, 1891.

## Intimations.



## ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NEW PREMISES.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD,

AND DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS JAPANESE CURIOS.

MR S. IKEDA, the well-known CURIO DEALER of KOBE,

JAPAN, is paying Hongkong another visit with the Finest

Collection of JAPANESE ART ever seen in this Colony.

Mr. IKEDA takes this opportunity of thanking his Patrons for the Support afforded him

when last here, and trusts to receive the same during his short stay.

The EXHIBITION will be on VIEW on TUESDAY NEXT, the 31st March, and a FEW

FOLLOWING DAYS, from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. each day,

AT MR. W. S. MARTEN'S OFFICE,

2, DUDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1891.

## THE CRITERION DINING SALOON,

Nos. 21 & 23, POTTINGER STREET.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public that the above Establishment will

OPEN on the 4th April. There will be a FREE TABLE on that date.

E. FUCHS.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1891.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the

above Company held this day, the 31st March, 1891, owing to an insufficient representation of Shares has been adjourned till WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board,  
A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the

BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, at 2.45 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1891, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th day of March, 1891, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Capital be increased to \$225,000 by the creation of 4,500 New Shares of \$50 each to be fully paid up, and that such New Shares be issued upon the following terms and conditions, and with the following rights and privileges, viz.:—

(a) That the New Shares be called Preference Shares, and that the holders thereof be entitled to cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

(b) That in the event of the Company being wound up the holders of the said Preference Shares shall be entitled to have the surplus assets of the Company applied in the first place in repaying to them the amount (\$50) paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively, but that the residue of such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.

(c) That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue the said Shares, such proportion of them as they may deem necessary, in such manner and to such persons as they may think fit.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
K. A. STEVENS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1891.

A CONFIDENTIAL NURSE desires the entire care of a Lady's first baby, or any other position of trust.

Apply at  
THE OFFICE  
of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

IN contracts for SHARES of the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits (late Trust and Loan Company of China, Japan and the Straits) maturing on 25th inst.

For the convenience of the concerned the Committee of the above Association have appointed SATURDAY, the 4th April, as a Special Settling Day for the NEW ISSUE.

W. H. YOUNG,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1891.

TO BOARDERS.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD; permanent boarders preferred.

Apply to  
MRS. CARROLL,  
No. 7, Calson Road,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1891.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.



## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Old Issue, 202 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue, \$200 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tis. 275 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 70 per share, nominal.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$98 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—125 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$50.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$205 per share, sellers.  
 Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$101 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$39 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$124 per share, ex div., sellers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$24 per share, nominal.  
 Funjion and Sanglee Dues Samantan Mining Co.—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Roub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sellers.  
 Inuris Mining Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$78 per share, buyers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$430 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$60 per share, sellers.  
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—50 per cent. div., sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$19 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 The Laming Planting Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.  
 The Jeichu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.  
 The Shamene Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$18 per share, ex div., sellers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—1880, Founders' shares, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—nominal.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Limited—115, sellers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/2  
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/3  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3  
 ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 4/02  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/11  
 On India, T. T. 2203  
 On Demand 2204  
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 718  
 Private, 30 days' sight 721

**MAILS EXPECTED.**  
**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yangtze*, with the French mail, left Singapore this morning at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on the 8th instant.  
**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 31st ultimo and may be expected here on the 5th instant.  
**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Attila* left Port Darwin on the 24th ultimo and may be expected to arrive on the 10th instant.  
**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Montreal* left Yokohama on Monday, the 30th ultimo for Kobe, Nagasaki and Hongkong.  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Albatross* left Vancouver for Yokohama and Hongkong on the 27th ultimo.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**  
 The Union Line steamer *Northern*, from New York, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo and may be expected to arrive on the 3rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lambard*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo at 11.30 a.m. and is due here on the 6th instant.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 7th instant.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st April, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Barom.	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Direction of Tide	Force of Tide
Wanchow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Shanghai	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Amoy	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Swatow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Shantou	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Shenzhen	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Yantai	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Qingdao	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Wangchow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Wanchow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10

2nd April, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Barom.	State of Sky	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Direction of Current	Force of Current	Direction of Tide	Force of Tide
Wanchow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Shanghai	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Amoy	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Swatow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Shantou	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Shenzhen	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Yantai	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Qingdao	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Wangchow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10
Wanchow	W	78	85	30.1	Cloudy	W	10	W	10	W	10

The barometer is falling. Conditions rather poor for north-east winds. Weather overcast, cool and slight rain. (Issued at 10 a.m.)

1.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. —Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 2.—State of the weather, 3.—Blue sky, 4.—Partly cloudy, 5.—Drizzling rain, 6.—Fog, 7.—Gloom, 8.—Rain, 9.—Thunder, 10.—Violent rain, 11.—Snow, 12.—Hail, 13.—Fog, 14.—Fog, 15.—Fog, 16.—Fog, 17.—Fog, 18.—Fog, 19.—Fog, 20.—Fog, 21.—Fog, 22.—Fog, 23.—Fog, 24.—Fog, 25.—Fog, 26.—Fog, 27.—Fog, 28.—Fog, 29.—Fog, 30.—Fog, 31.—Fog, 32.—Fog, 33.—Fog, 34.—Fog, 35.—Fog, 36.—Fog, 37.—Fog, 38.—Fog, 39.—Fog, 40.—Fog, 41.—Fog, 42.—Fog, 43.—Fog, 44.—Fog, 45.—Fog, 46.—Fog, 47.—Fog, 48.—Fog, 49.—Fog, 50.—Fog, 51.—Fog, 52.—Fog, 53.—Fog, 54.—Fog, 55.—Fog, 56.—Fog, 57.—Fog, 58.—Fog, 59.—Fog, 60.—Fog, 61.—Fog, 62.—Fog, 63.—Fog, 64.—Fog, 65.—Fog, 66.—Fog, 67.—Fog, 68.—Fog, 69.—Fog, 70.—Fog, 71.—Fog, 72.—Fog, 73.—Fog, 74.—Fog, 75.—Fog, 76.—Fog, 77.—Fog, 78.—Fog, 79.—Fog, 80.—Fog, 81.—Fog, 82.—Fog, 83.—Fog, 84.—Fog, 85.—Fog, 86.—Fog, 87.—Fog, 88.—Fog, 89.—Fog, 90.—Fog, 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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2807.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## DEATH.

On the 19th of March, at 5.40 p.m., Double Island, Swatow, Captain JOHANN ANTON LEONHARD PIERSDORF, of Blankensee, Hamburg, Germany, in his 64th year. Deeply regretted.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge.)

March 25th.

TSANG CHUNG W. WONG CHUK NAM.

This was an action in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant, master of the Shing Loong, carriage hire for building five omnibuses, and \$21.60 by reason of the defendant neglecting to supply necessary wooden materials, whereby the plaintiff had to keep his workmen in food without them being able to work.

The plaintiff said he agreed to build five omnibuses for the defendant, who was to find all the necessary material and supply his workmen in food. He had been several times stopped through the defendant not supplying wood.

Cross-examined—It was mentioned at the commencement of the work that he was to pay \$4 for every day the workmen were idle. He did not sign any agreement in the book of work produced. All the men engaged on the work were employed by him, receiving a monthly payment of \$12. The buses were built in shops near the defendant's shop. He stopped work because he was in want of wood. The defendant supplied him with wood until the 30th December he supplied him with some hardwood for the wheels. He did not go into the defendant's godown for the wood. The defendant did not keep a stock of wood, he simply bought it when requested. Work was again stopped on the 4th January for want of teak and camphor wood. There had been no work done since the 25th February. The shop was closed on that date and some of the workmen had gone elsewhere and obtained work. He had never seen Mr. Denison, the architect, in the shop every day. He never told him that he was in want of wood. Much of the work was still uncompleted. He had never heard anything of a certain date being fixed for the completion of the buses. He did not know that the Omnibus Company wanted the buses made as soon as possible.

By his lordship—The work upon the omnibuses stopped on the 24th February. He worked at the buses from the 6th January to the 24th February without stoppage. Work was stopped from the 6th to the 13th February on account of Chinese New Year. He did not receive any note of complaint from the defendant. The defendant knew about these being no wood to proceed with the work.

Mr. Hastings said the defence was that a contract was signed between the plaintiff and defendant to build five omnibuses, the defendant supplying all the wood required. The plaintiff had stopped work on the 24th February and the buses were still uncompleted. The defendant as a set-off claimed \$80 for the non-completion of them according to contract, and also for work yet to be done to complete them.

Yu Cheung, foreman, employed by the defendant, said he looked after the building of the omnibuses. He saw the agreement produced signed by the defendant in their own shop. Under the contract the work was to be completed by the 31st January last. The plaintiff was aware of that. The material was to be supplied by the defendant. He remembered some of the workmen leaving on the 30th December but the work was not stopped. He had large quantities of wood of all kinds, and the plaintiff could always obtain as much as he required. The plaintiff knew he kept a large stock of wood and had seen it on several occasions. The plaintiff had not completed the five omnibuses because the defendant had never applied to get more wood. There was wood suitable for turning for the wheels, but the plaintiff refused to take it. The plaintiff and his workmen left the work on the 27th February, returning on the 1st March for some money. At that time the buses were not finished and were still uncompleted. The plaintiff asked for \$50 on the 24th February, which witness refused to give him, and on the 21st March the defendant accepted \$30. He stopped work and refused to allow witness to obtain orders to complete the work. He thought the uncompleted work would cost \$80. The defendant had been over-paid.

By the plaintiff—He never had to go to Kowloon to obtain wood for him. The wages for the workmen were offered but refused when he applied for them on the 25th February. He had never asked for wood on the 5th or 9th of March.

By his lordship—He had seen the omnibuses. It would cost about \$120 each for poles, 80 cents for steps, \$40 for the seats with cloth, \$6 each for completing the wheels, and \$120 for putting on each bus making altogether \$1,200 for each omnibus. None of that work had been done to any of the omnibuses, besides which they needed planing and smoothing. That made up the set-off of \$80. The plaintiff had received the whole amount except \$75 for the building of the buses. He had often complained to the defendant about the work. Witness himself was under a contract to finish the buses by Chinese New Year.

A. Denison, architect and surveyor, said he had seen the work in connection with five omnibuses in Wellington Street. He used to go once a week. The Shing Loong had always plenty of available wood. He had never seen the work stopped for the want of wood. No complaints were ever made to him. Work was stopped in fact about the 25th February. He last saw the buses about the end of last month, at which time they were not completed. He had seen plenty of wood suitable for poles in the Shing Loong shop and also for the steering bar.

His lordship said he would exclude the set-off in the case as he considered the plaintiff had been fully paid for the work he had done. He was perfectly satisfied that the plaintiff had signed an agreement, which he had done, and he was satisfied with the evidence of the defendant's witness who said he saw the plaintiff sign it. The agreement set forth that a number of things were to be done for the completion of five omnibuses by the 31st January 1891, and that the plaintiff was to pay \$4 for every day that the buses remained in an uncompleted state after that date. According to the agreement the plaintiff was not entitled at all to any money until the completion of the contract, but the plaintiff had received money for what he had done and he (his lordship) thought what was

had been done had been fully satisfied. The plaintiff said he had been stopped for wood and had had to keep his workmen in food during the time, but he had told a lie about the agreement and also about the wood, as Mr. Denison said there was plenty of wood and that no delay could therefore ensue through that, and his evidence was not to be believed. The defendant said that the buses still required \$80 worth of work to complete them and he had specified the articles wanted. He believed that \$80 worth of work was still required, and as the plaintiff admitted having received all the money, less \$75, he had been paid all he was entitled to. If the question had been settled on a point of law, the plaintiff would not have been entitled to anything until contract had been completed. Judgment for the defendant with costs.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

March 31st.

THE HONGKONG MARINA COMPANY.

The hearing for a petition asking for a compulsory order of the Court to wind up the Marina Company was resumed this morning. Mr. A. J. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, appeared for the Hongkong Trading Company, and two other creditors; Mr. G. J. Phillipps, instructed by Messrs. Denys and Mossop, appeared on behalf of Tam Tai, a creditor; and Mr. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the Hongkong Marina Company to oppose the application.

Mr. Leach said since the last hearing of the case nothing had been done till the 25th of the present month, when a meeting of the shareholders was held to pass a resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily. The plaintiff in the case was, that he was willing to take a provisional order and do nothing till the Company held a meeting and passed the resolution to wind up. He thought it would be best to adjourn the case for another week to see what the Company intended doing, as nothing had been done as yet.

His lordship said he could not make a compulsory provisional order until the Company had passed a resolution to wind up. There was nothing before him as the case stood.

Mr. Phillipps said he did not ask for a long adjournment. He was present to ask his lordship for a compulsory winding up of the Company. Nothing had been done, and the shareholders had no intention of doing anything, and he thought they ought to be made to do something or other.

His lordship said Mr. Phillipps had changed his ground. At the last hearing he opposed the application of Mr. Leach, and now he was for a compulsory winding up of the Company, while Mr. Leach the other way.

Mr. Phillipps said the Company had done nothing in the meantime, and he represented a large creditor.

Mr. Leach asked his lordship to make the order now and they would suspend it until such time as the Company had arranged to do something.

Mr. Pollock asked for an adjournment and agreed with Mr. Leach's remarks at the opening of the present hearing, that an adjournment now be made until the Company had passed the resolution to wind up.

His lordship said he thought the proposition of Mr. Leach was best. There was to be a meeting of the Company on Friday and he would adjourn the case.

Mr. Leach—I understand you make an order. His lordship said he did not; he only adjourned the hearing subject to the Company having a meeting, or *sine die*.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 25th ulto. There were present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. Williams de Souza, K.C.M.G. (President); Mr. W. M. Deane, M.C. (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. N. G. Williams, M.C. (Colonial Treasurer); Mr. J. H. Brown, M.C. (Registrar-General); Mr. S. Stow, M.C. (Surveyor-General); Messrs. P. Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, and J. Kewick, (unofficial members), and Mr. A. N. Thomson, Clerk of Councils.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## PROTEST AGAINST THE MILITARY (EXTRA) CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Ryrie said that in accordance with notice given by him at the last meeting, that he and his unofficial colleagues would forward to the Secretary of State a formal and emphatic protest, he begged to hand to his Excellency a protest signed by all the unofficial members and asked that it be at once forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after debate in the Council.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead in rising to second the honorable member's proposal, said—I desire to express my protest against the attempt made by your Excellency to shift the ground of debate and against the apathy and indifference of the Official Members of the Council, not one of whom has taken part in the discussion on this important question.

His Excellency—What is this protest?

Mr. Ryrie—Against the re-vote for military contribution.

His Excellency—There can be no occasion for debate. If it is not in disrespectful terms there can be no question for debate. It is respectful, is it not?

Mr. Ryrie—I hope so.

His Excellency then took up and read the protest, which was as follows:

We, the undersigned, the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, desire to place on record our emphatic protest against the re-vote of the sum of \$123,870.96 originally voted by this Council on the 19th day of March, 1890, as an addition to the Military Contribution payable by the Colony for the year 1890, and which, not having been disbursed within the financial year, has necessarily been again submitted to the Council before payment can be constitutionally authorized or made.

We protest against this re-vote on the following, among other, grounds:

1. That this addition to the Military Contribution was originally demanded on the sole ground that the garrison of the Colony was about to be largely increased. No other grounds for the increase were even hinted at in the Secretary of State's despatch, and he goes so far as to explain how the additional amount demanded had been arrived at, solely by a comparison of the numbers of the then existing and of the intended future garrison.

2. That the additional Military Contribution was proposed in this Council, discussed, and voted solely on the ground that an increased military force was required for the efficient

defence of the Colony, and that the amount asked for was reasonable in view of the proposed increase.

3. That, however different the resolutions were wanted, the additional military contribution was granted by this Council upon the faith of an express promise that the garrison should be increased and upon the condition that the money should not be demanded or paid unless there was an increase in the strength of the military force stationed here, and in proportion to that increase.

4. That, as evidenced by the published despatches, the Officer Administering the Government and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the vote as conditional and as based on the promise of and dependent on the presence of a largely increased garrison.

5. That, during the year 1890, there was no addition made to the strength of the force stationed in Hongkong; no preparations for such increase; no evidence of any real intention ever to grant the increase, and no reason is now assigned for the failure of Her Majesty's Government to keep the promise made to the colony.

6. That the promise not having been kept, the condition not having been observed, the vote for the increase and the non-payment of the money voted was just and proper and to be approved of by this Council.

7. That if Her Majesty's Government had frankly recognised the right of the Council to treat the vote of last year as operative for the reasons above stated, and had applied to the Council for an additional Military Contribution for 1890, on general grounds and irrespective of any increase in the Garrison, the Unofficial Members would have given every consideration to the appeal and would have impartially examined the question from the point of view presented by His Excellency. The President in his address to the Council on the 19th March, instants.

8. That this very proper and reasonable course has not been adopted; that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in his telegram and despatch of the 13th February last demands payment as of money due on the footing of the original vote; that the matter was brought before the Finance Committee of this Council as a re-vote and that all discussion was stifled and all time for consideration refused on the ground that it was only a re-vote and that further discussion, if not absolutely forbidden, was a mere waste of time; that the re-vote, carried in the Financial Committee simply by the casting vote of the Chairman, came before this Council for confirmation on the same footing, and that the Unofficial Members are within their right in refusing now to allow the vote to be supported on grounds other than those on which it was originally granted.

9. The Unofficial Members therefore protest against this re-vote, forced through Council in opposition to their views and to the views and opinions of the vast majority of the colonists and they protest against the payment of the money so voted and against the action of the Imperial Government in demanding the money when the promises on the faith of which it was granted have not been fulfilled.

Legislative Council Chambers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1891.

(Signed) P. RYRIE.

" C. J. CHATER.

" J. P. KESWICK.

" HO KAI.

" T. H. WHITEHEAD.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead gave notice that he would ask the subject questions at the next meeting, and in a discussion which ensued on the subject of his motion relative to the liability of the colony to pay increase of official salaries. In view of the increased military contribution, stated that he would not push the motion until he had received the information which would be forthcoming at the next meeting. The questions run thus:—

(1) What was the total expenditure of the Government under the head of salaries for the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and what is the estimated total expenditure for the current year on the same heading on the basis of the increased pay and allowances recommended by this Council?

(2) What was the total expenditure on the public works department in the years 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, for salaries and wages, and what is the estimated expenditure under the same heading for the current year on the public works department and water and drainage department combined?

(3) How is it that there has been no meeting of the Public Works Committee appointed in October last?

(4) Does the Government intend to give effect to the recommendation of the Unofficial Members in their report of the 20th December 1890 to submit to the Public Works Committee, full details and estimates of all public works?

(5) What arrangements have been made for examining and checking accounts sent to the Treasury for payment, and have any difficulties arisen since the new system of audit was introduced, in checking and examining accounts for payment?

(6) What are the duties of the Treasury Department and the Treasurer, under the new organization of that department?

## THE "NAMO" PIRACY.

Mr. J. Kewick asked:—Will the Government inform the Council whether, in view of the piracy of the *Namoo* in December last, any steps have been taken for the special supervision of native passengers embarking on steamers, and if not is it the intention of the Government to adopt any measures whatever?

In reply both the Governor and Acting Colonial Secretary stated that special measures for the prompt deportation of dangerous criminals from this Colony had already been put in force and resulted in a good many, fearing that they would be banished for a number of years, clearing out during the past two months. The Chinese authorities at Canton, his Ex. said, have captured 30 out of the 40 miscreants who pirated the *Namoo*, and as the Imperial Government had adopted extreme repressive measures he had reason to believe that it would be very many years before there would be any likelihood of a repetition of the *Namoo* disaster. If at all, he felt fully justified in taking the extreme measures he had adopted of late and believed in their efficacy for they could only tend to purge the Colony of notorious criminals who found in this island a safe refuge, and who, while here, had no apparent means of earning an honest livelihood.

## PASSED THIRD READING.

A Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Printers and Publishers Ordinance, 1886," passed the second and third readings, without opposition.

## THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

After a lot of pointless discussion on the proposed new Gambling Ordinance, the Council adjourned till the 9th inst.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OUR contemporary the *Bangkok Times* confidently predicts a most flourishing future for Siam.

THE *Sin-pao* says that the Formosa railway has at last been completed and is doing a brisk business.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 20th, are:—Europeans 180, and Chinese, 1,910; total 2,090.

THE British barque *Hedvig* has finished her career on the briny. She was towed up the Min river to Foochow the other day to be broken up, Chinese having bought her for \$2,120.

SEVERAL correspondents, passengers by the *Empress of India*, have written to us, stating that the Shymoon Hotel, Canton, in the vicinity of the hotel they have visited since leaving England.

THE German squadron, consisting of the cruisers *Leipzig*, *Albatross*, and *Sophie* was sighted in the South Sea. Admiral Valois was to have sailed thence to Nanking on the morning of the 30th.

MR. E. W. MATTLAND, the Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—\$200, Messrs. Grossman & Co., \$50, and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., \$100.

It is reported that a dry dock, which will be the largest in Russia, is in course of construction at the port of Vladivostok. This, it is expected, will not only save cost of repairs in foreign ports, but will enable some part, at least, of the Russian Pacific Squadron to winter at its base.

THE Singapore Chinese Advisory Board met in the Chinese Protectorate on March 20th when it was unanimously adopted—that the Board be empowered to consider the petition of the official and unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the chief speakers at the late public meeting, against the large increase in the military contribution demanded by the Home Government.

A SQUADRON of Japanese men-of-war, consisting of the *Takachiho*, *Takao*, *Katsuragi*, and *Yamato*, arrived at Nagasaki from Sasebo a few days since, after having taken part in a naval review there. They appear to have been more fortunate than on the occasion of the last review, none of the ships engaged having sustained any serious injury. They are expected to leave shortly for Kagoshima, and will return during the end of April, in order to be present at the visit of the *Princess Alice*, Captain of the *Takao*, having been appointed to represent the Navy on that occasion.

THE sea serpent, or his ghost, or something, has lately been alarming the Celestial inhabitants of Hangchow. A native paper relates that a large eel lately made its appearance in the Changtong river outside Hangchow, having probably floated in with the tide. It was over 20 feet in length and looked exactly and shily in the sun. The people gathered about the banks to view the dragon, as they called it, the news travelled far and wide, and thousands upon thousands gathered to see the fabulous monster. Some old fishermen, however, explained that it was only a sea eel, and the crowd dispersed, with a roar of laughter, as quickly as they assembled.

A CERTAIN epidemic, says the *Hupao*, now raging in Korea. Its symptoms are headache, fever and ague, vomiting and diarrhoea. It attacked most at once resort to medical aid or death would result in a few days. The poor, who cannot afford to pay for treatment, are dying rapidly, and the authorities are exerting themselves to provide charitable treatment with medicines free of cost. Some superstitious people believe that the god who transmits messages in such a mysterious manner is at the bottom of the whole thing, and to appease it they offer wine, food, incense and paper money to the deity, and prostrate themselves in front of their praying for forgiveness and indulgence. No cures effected through such means have yet been reported.

A JAPANESE, named Suzuki Magojuro, has, according to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, succeeded in emulating the feats of the foreign balloonists who have recently visited Japan. On the 11th ulto, an ascent was made in a balloon at Tokyo, the dimensions of which were 48 ft. by 48 ft. It was made of calico, painted red, green, and yellow, and resembled a Spanish balloon in every important particular. Punctually at 4 p.m. on the day in question Suzuki left the ground, amid the applause of numerous spectators, clad in a red cloth suit of foreign cut and with a black shooting cap on his head. Having reached the height of about 3,500 feet, he left the balloon and descended by means of the parachute, alighting in the middle of a lotus-pond, which had more mud in it than water, about half a mile from the place of ascent. Desperately hot with heat from his mind and the sun, he was met by a head to foot with mud and mud of the lotus, Japan's first aeronaut appeared before a large audience to receive their hearty congratulations.

THE following case, which has been reported by the *Yen Choo*, furnishes another instance of the admiring simplicity of Chinese law. Yang An-jen, a native of that province, seduced the wife of his nephew and was severely reprimanded for his conduct by another member of the family, named Yang Chih-shu, who brought the woman back to her home and forbade all intercourse between the pair in future. Yang An-jen was so incensed at this that he determined to have his revenge, and arranged with some friends to waylay Yang Chih-shu and murder him. The murdered man's wife arrived on the scene immediately after the deed was committed and recognised Yang An-jen in the moonlight as one of the party. The deceased before his death deposed that he had been struck by Yang An-jen. The man was arrested by the elders of the clan and forwarded for trial to the authorities. At first he confessed to the crime, but later on he retracted his previous testimony, and pleaded his innocence. The magistrate, who tried the case, had him so severely beaten that, being a weak man, he succumbed to the effects of the torture. The magistrate was denounced by his superior officer, the Prefect, and an investigation was ordered into all the circumstances of the case. The result is that the magistrate is held not to have exceeded the law in applying the torture to a prisoner who had previously confessed to the commission of a capital offence. He is considered, however, as deserving of blame for not having sent a full and accurate report of the case to his superiors and is liable to be sent to the Board of Punishment for the determination of a fitting penalty.

WE understand that some delay in starting the new Chinese-owned steamer *Tai-on* on the night service between here and Canton has been caused by the refusal of the Hongkong Government to grant a license to persons who are not British subjects. It seems that the whole of the partners concerned in this enterprise are Chinese, and that they were not aware of the difficulty raised by the authorities. However, the trouble is only a minor one and can easily be got over.

QUITE a series of festivities are to attend the departure from Shanghai of the Chief Justice and the Consul-General at that place. On the 25th ulto, at the Shanghai Club Sir Richard Rennie and Mr. Hughes were the guests of a representative body of British residents, and the day before they were to be entertained by the Thoin and Hsien 'at a foreign dinner at Chuan Sa-ho's garden, Buhling Well Road. On April 2nd a farewell dinner will be given to Sir Richard Rennie by the Bar.

THE Cavewitch arrived at Bangkok on the 19th ulto, and was received in grand style by the King of Siam, who was attended by the Crown Prince and a brilliant suite. On arriving at the Palace the Imperial visitor was invested with the order of the Chakra Kr; the royal Siamese Minister of Grace receiving the first-class order of the White Elephant. An official dinner given to the King in honour of his guest was attended by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

THE *Foochow Echo* reports that an unknown sickness is now prevailing amongst the natives of that place and that hundreds of them have fallen victims to it. It is said to begin with a swelling of the feet which gradually rises up to the knees, where acute pain begins, and the victim is dead in ten minutes, the whole body turning black. We believe the report to be genuine as it was related to us by men of good authority. Influenza, small-pox, and this sickness have already carried thousands of them away from this world, let us hope, spheres that are brighter.

SINCE the first telegraph line was erected in China the wires have been carried through twelve provinces. Latest the province of Kantsu has been connected with the telegraph centres and the provincials express much wonder at the rapidity with which the messages are transmitted. In their ignorance they think that telegrams are written on sheets of paper and these sheets pass over the wires. When the working commenced on the Kantsu line crowds of people gathered round the telegraph stations to see the message sheets travel over the wire. Of course, quantity observes a native paper, they had only disappointment for their trouble.

It is not often, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that the Chinese local authorities take any interest in the goings or comings of Foreign officials, and we are therefore glad to learn, as an instance of the high esteem in which the present British Chief Justice and the Consul-General are held by the leading local officials, that T. E. Nih Tsao, of the Shanghai Hsien, Mr. T. L. and the M. L. Count Madras, Mr. T. L. are making arrangements to give a farewell dinner to Sir Richard Rennie and Mr. P. J. Hughes. The act is a graceful tribute to the two retiring officials, and we are sure it will be appreciated not only by the recipients of the compliment, but by all foreigners.

THERE is an ancient temple in Peking, dating from the Ming dynasty, which is entirely made of brass and copper. The edifice which is termed the "Copper palace" is part of the Yuen Ming Yuen. The building is generally shut up, and is highly prized by the present Emperor. A guard watches the palace night and day, but recently some ingenious thieves managed to gain access to the Copper Palace and stole some valuable ornaments from the building, also removing a great number of copper tiles from the roof, as well as some small beams. After this the thefts of lead from Victoria College are very small potatoes indeed.

IT would seem that there is to be another of those periodical fits of trouble from which Korea has suffered for years past. The French gunboat *Asie* left Shanghai a few days since without having left her destination become known, but it has now transpired that she cleared for the peninsular kingdom. A recent Japanese exchange also informs us that five Japanese men-of-war have suddenly been despatched to the same quarter. It is also understood that several telegrams have been received from Shanghai during the past week from the "Land of the morning calm," the effect of which affords some ground for believing that trouble of some kind was brewing.

NEWS was received in Shanghai on the 23rd ulto, of the total loss of the steamer *Quon Elhabeth* on Nicotian, an island some twenty miles from Nagasaki, at midnight of the 20th. She was bound from Karatsu with coals to the consignment of Smith, Bell & Co. It is believed that the vessel was struck by a cyclone either at night or in dense fog. The captain, it is stated, was a stranger to Japanese waters and left Shanghai without a pilot, and it is supposed he was trying to make his way out of Nagasaki without one when the accident occurred. All the crew were saved and were expected at Nagasaki on Monday last. The *Quon Elhabeth* was a steel screw steamer of 2,500 tons, 300 feet long, and of 250 horse-power. She was built in 1885 and classed 100 ft. under special survey, and was owned by Messrs. J. Dunlop and Sons.

THE *Yen Shimbun* of the 12th ulto publishes an interesting note, giving Count Ito's views on the relationship of China and Japan. It seems that on the 10th ulto, a friend of Count Ito (Count Itagaki?) asked him to explain why he wished to go to China. Briefly put, Count Ito replied that it was of vast importance at the present juncture that Japan and China should be on friendly terms with each other. From ancient times the two countries had been most friendly, but the Formosa affair and the Loo-Choo trouble had caused great estrangement between them, and now they regarded each other as enemies. Even in the case of the present excitement about Tol, more than half of it was caused by the hostile feeling existing between the two nations. The present political situation in the East points to a great struggle between Russia and England. At such a time Japan's only safety lies in keeping friendly with China. Should Russia assume jurisdiction over Corea, neither China nor Japan could afford to remain quiet. This is the supreme reason for Japan's maintaining friendly relations with China. It is no easy thing, however, to restore friendship which has once been interrupted. The Government can only do a limited amount in this direction. Private individuals must render assistance, and with the object of trying to discover some method of bringing this about. Count Ito said he was going to China.

If the *Hupao* may be believed, the mint at Canton has been re-opened and work will be pushed on with great activity.

THE Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd., have realized a net profit for the past year of 96,977. The Directors receive a fixed dividend of 5 per cent, which, with the dividend paid last November, makes 10 per cent for the year—a very handsome return for a safe investment.

THE Russians at Hankow—a great stronghold of the Russians—are making elaborate preparations for the reception of the person and heir of the White Eagle. No doubt the Chinese will appear to dim the splendour of the Czar's holiday, but we learn from reliable sources that they are entertained of some possible trouble, and that in consequence every precaution has been taken.

How strong a hold Buddhism retains on the rank and file of the Japanese may be gathered, says the *Hupao*, from the fact that an idol is just being completed at the temple of Nofukuj, Hyogo. This monstrous symbol of a worn-out creed will measure 54 ft. in height including its pedestal, and will cost 50,000 yen, and upwards. A Mr. Nanjo, a local paper manufacturer, having guaranteed the sum. To duly commemorate the auspicious event of this lump of bronze being finished, an eight-days' festival will be held. There is evidently ample room for the progress of civilization and Christianity in Japan, though the zeal which inspires a man to spend 50,000 yen on behalf of his religion contrasts strongly with the lukewarmness too often displayed by Europeans on behalf of a creed which they deem so much superior. But purity of form of worship does not necessarily include increased devoutness.

At the Supreme Court on the 31st ulto, the Registrar, Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, held a meeting of the creditors of Lung Ah Yuen, Messrs. Ewens & Reece represented the petitioning creditor, who was absent. The bankrupt, in the course of his examination, said he had no property in Singapore. He had a shop in Penang, but a disastor for rent was made upon it last year. There was about \$10,000 due to the estate in Penang, which Lam Lau Shuang, who was at present carrying on the business, was collecting. He could not give a list of the debtors, as all his account-books were in Penang. Lui Lung Pan owed him \$3,000, which was a good debt. His property in Gough Street was worth \$4,500, but it was mortgaged for \$6,400. He had over \$20,000 owing to him, amongst which was \$2,000 by Mr. Webster, solicitor, and \$1,000 by Fui Ching, who had adjourned the further hearing of the case for fortnight, in order that some of the bankrupt's creditors might make an examination of the books furnished to ascertain if it was an honest bankruptcy.

LARGE quantities of rice are now being shipped hence to Japan, where a scarcity is said to exist owing to the partial failure of last autumn's crops in several large agricultural districts. The demand for Japan, added to the large transport of the staple of Oriental life now going on from the Yantse river ports, has tended to send up all grades of rice both here and at Canton. "First" are now realising \$2.40 to \$2.45 per picul, while "seconds" and "thirds" are standing firm at \$2.33 and \$2.14 per picul, respectively. Running counter with the rise in the price of rice in this locality there is an advance in Bangkok and Saigon freight quotations, which the wily Chinese charterers of steamers running between those ports and our "isle of fragrant streams" have availed themselves of as an opportunity for raising the tariff about 20 per cent. above what it was before. This means a heavy loss generally in Chinese circles, incurring, besides, barring accidents, there can be but little doubt that the lessons some of our native fellow residents bought so dearly during the summer madness that prevailed throughout the Colony during '89 and the early part of 1890, has had a wholesome effect in more ways than one, and is fairly certain to result in a healthier tone. From Fatsan reports are to hand of several failures, one highly respected firm going under for a sum variously estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 dollars. These failures, however, are attributed to difficulties incurred in meeting creditors at the Chinese New Year settling day, and not to any falling off in trade since the commencement of the new year.

THE Soochow correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary writes on March 20th:—The Soochow people have just had exhibited to them one of the terrible tragedies that are the inevitable outcome of the way in which they live. Last night about nine o'clock fire broke out in the street that runs in front of the great pagoda, in a house that extended from the street back to the canal, a distance of 70 or 80 feet. In front, egress was stopped by the flames, and the canal made escape from the rear impossible. Six persons were burned to death. They were sleeping on the second floor of the building that stood on the edge of the canal. One woman, to whom life was dear, kept her wits well enough to enable her to slide down a bamboo pole and get out of the front door in time to save her life. Your readers have doubtless heard of the great bride in Africa whose husband was a native of the smile; that the worse. This poor woman did not ever







LUSON SUGAR REFINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary annual meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, at noon to-day (26th ult.), for the purpose of receiving a report from the General Agents, with a statement of accounts to the 31st December, 1890. There were present:—The Hon. J. J. Kewick (Chairman); Messrs. T. E. Davies, D. Gillies, (Consulting Committee); C. S. Taylor, J. H. Cox, J. C. da Cunha, a Chinese shareholder, H. C. Maclean (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—The report for the year 1890, which has now been in your hands for a considerable time, I do not propose to read unless it is your wish that I should do so. The report is the most favourable that the General Agents have rendered since the commencement of the Company's business, and I trust is the precursor of many better ones, but the trying experiences of the past should render us very careful not to be carried by any too sanguine expectations which it may be difficult to realize. In the year embraced in the report we had our serious disappointments, and could we have foreseen occurrences the Consulting Committee would certainly not have paid an interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the first half of the year, during which period the Company did remarkably well. The result of working subsequent to the 30th of June did not meet expectation at all. We had high exchanges, cheap beet sugar in Europe, and a very poor demand in Spain, so that stocks of refined sugar accumulated on our hands and obliged us to close the Refinery on the 26th November. All things considered, I think you will regard the report and accounts before you as fairly satisfactory, and I hope you will also approve of the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the balance of \$45,733.59. I ought to mention that the special advance of \$50,000—made by the General Agents for so many years without any charge upon it—now becomes interest-bearing, and it is at all events encouraging to find that the Company has been able to attain to the necessary conditions. I have only a word more to add and it is to express the obligation we are under to the Manila agents, Messrs. Smith Bell Co., for their continued careful and energetic management of the Company's business. To them we are in a great measure indebted for the improved results to which we have attained. I am not aware that there is any thing else of interest that I can add to these remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that any shareholder may wish to address to me.

There being no questions the Chairman formally moved "the adoption of the report and accounts, as submitted."

Mr. J. H. Cox seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. T. E. Davies and D. Gillies, who retired from the Consulting Committee at this meeting, were re-elected upon the motion of Mr. J. H. Cox, who was seconded by Mr. J. C. da Cunha.

Mr. Thomas Arnold was re-elected auditor for the current year upon the proposition of Mr. da Cunha, seconded by Mr. C. S. Taylor.

An announcement by the Chairman to the effect that dividend warrants, for a final dividend of 3 per cent, will be ready on Saturday brought the proceedings to a close.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary yearly meeting of Shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel (this afternoon 26th ult.), for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and a statement of accounts to the 30th of September, 1890. There were present:—Messrs. George R. Stevens (Chairman); E. L. Woodin, A. P. Stokes (Directors); C. H. Hirst, J. Orange, R. K. Leigh, A. G. Stokes, H. G. James, J. H. Cox, H. J. Scott, G. Fenwick, A. Rodger, K. A. Stevens (Secretary), and others.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this being the first annual meeting the report and accounts which have been in your hands some days will, I think, give you a fair idea of the progress of the Company's business. I have no doubt that the Company's position or prospects, which I purpose going fully into at the extraordinary meeting to be held after this meeting. The extraordinary meeting is called to consider the question of ways and means, and the only business before this meeting, besides the adoption of the report, will be election of Directors and an Auditor for the ensuing year. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Woodin retire in accordance with the articles of association but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. It is thought advisable to strengthen the Board by the addition of two more Directors and we suggest the names of Messrs. Hirst and Mr. James Orange, who have already done good service for the Company. Mr. Needham is also eligible for re-election as auditor. Before proceeding to business I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

There being no questions Mr. Scott proposed and Mr. G. Fenwick seconded that "the report and accounts as presented be passed." Carried unanimously.

Messrs. A. P. Stokes and E. L. Woodin were re-elected Directors upon the motion of Mr. Fenwick who was seconded by Mr. H. G. James.

Mr. E. Osborne proposed and Mr. A. Rodger seconded that "Messrs. C. H. Hirst and J. Orange be elected members of the Board of Directors." Carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Needham was then re-appointed auditor, upon the motion of Mr. J. B. Coughtrie, seconded by Mr. A. G. Stokes.

The Chairman said:—I will all the business before the ordinary meeting. We have now to form ourselves into an

## EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

After an interval of about five minutes the Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, I shall first lay the correspondence and telegrams on the table. You will remember that when we met in August last, it was decided to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of \$30,000. The Original Capital had proved insufficient to cover the outlay for machinery already contracted for and general expenses, you will also remember that it was then decided to follow the recommendation of Mr. Orange to acquire certain properties in the neighbourhood of the Balmoral Mine, it was also decided to purchase additional Machinery which Mr. Orange and the engineers at the mine considered most necessary for the development of our properties. For these purposes the sum of \$30,000 was deemed amply sufficient. The letters and telegrams which were received up to December led us to expect that this would be the case and that the mine would from the 1st January at least be able to start paying its way, but also providing dividends. All seemed to be going on well and after telegrams informing us of favourable results, we received on the 23rd of December a wire that crushing would be resumed after the holidays. The 21st of January, however, brought information that the boiler was out of repair and crushing could not be resumed until the 26th Jan, and that Mr. Gregory was in urgent need of money. Then followed several telegrams the results of

which was that he informed us £7,500 was required. At this time we had about £700 left in the Bank to meet this demand. This was realized leaving us without funds, and we have since, in response to urgent wires, remitted a further sum of £500 under our personal guarantee, for wages, without payment of which the mine would have had to stop working. Telegrams passed asking for explanations, but Mr. Gregory wired that we must await the arrival of the *Tsuan* and until this steamer arrived it was impossible for us to form an opinion of how things actually stood at the mine financially and otherwise, it was useless to call you together. Full accounts and explanations were received on 27th Feb upon the arrival of the *Tsuan*. From this letter, coupled with the previous telegrams and correspondence, we have ascertained that owing to the heavy floods the expenses of carrying and erecting the machinery have been greatly above what was expected, and we have been much delayed in getting the machinery put up, and these delays have caused considerable increase in the wages' account. Added to the above disappointments various details in the machinery required alteration, as for instance the battery pump was not capable of working more than to heads of stamp instead of 20, the Frue vanners and shaking tables did not work satisfactorily and the bulkwork in the foundations had slightly subsided. All those causes have seriously delayed the work and increased the expenses. This, gentlemen, presents to you the gist of the correspondence on the table and we now turn to the financial position of the Company. We have at present, as I have already told you, after sending down to Mr. Gregory the last £700 in the Bank, exhausted our funds. We have since then, as I have also told you, sent to Mr. Gregory £500 for wages, being the over draft obtained from the Bank secured by your Directors' personal guarantee. There remains owing in Sydney as per last accounts per *Tsuan* sent by Mr. Gregory \$6,600, or a total sum of \$9,000 owing by the Company at date. These are all the liabilities as far as we learn from the account and we believe that these are all there are, except the wages, which, of course, are running on. The \$30,000 additional Capital and 9,000 liabilities incurred, plus 3,000 in hand before the new Capital was called up leaves \$42,000 to be accounted for as follows:—

Gold Leases 1 & 104..... 350  
1 share Eureka Property..... 1,500  
1 share Queen of the Mount..... 675

Machinery, Plant, Timber, Surface works:—  
Chiefly speaking.....  
3 "Frue" and 1 Triumph Vanners.....  
1 Blake's Duplex Pump.....  
1 Raud's Air compressor..... \$17,500  
1 Watson and Denny Pan.....  
Timber, Rails.....  
Wages and horse hire for Dam, and  
very heavy trainage and cartage.....  
incl. Miners and battery wages, stores..... 14,000

\$ 42,000

It is in respect of this liability and to have money in hand for future contingencies that it is necessary to provide further funds. And we would propose to raise the capital by the sum of \$45,000, by creating 4,500 new shares of \$10 each.—It may be unnecessary to issue all these shares. We issue 2,000 shares and thereby provide \$20,000 we believe it will be more than sufficient, but we propose 4,500 shares to have some unissued shares to provide for future possibilities. Mr. Gregory's last letter says that beyond the liability above mentioned in Sydney, \$56,000, the only expenses of the mine which will be required in future are a Rock drill, \$75 each, and the fortnightly payments of wages and stores. But this last item, wages and stores, should be met by the gold won from the mine. Our last crushing of 200 tons yields about £330, and this will nearly pay a month's wages and stores at the mine. Actual wages amount at present roughly to £200 a month. Mr. Gregory has also 11 tons of pyrites which should yield some 20 oz. of gold per ton, when treated by chlorinating process say £750. Our battery should crush 300 tons a month which in full working order and this should give us time to get the gold out of the above last telegraphed crushing. Moreover this crushing was only tribulators having inferior stone, but Mr. Gregory tells us that within a month from now we should be on the rich shoot of gold and better results should therefore follow. Our delays and disappointments have been very discouraging but they appear to be now surmounted. We believe that we have at last overcome our difficulties, and with the help of \$20,000 more Capital that the mine will be a success. On the 9th inst. we called you together in private meeting and gave you these particulars, and we have now convened this formal meeting to consult with you and propose the resolution which you have heard read and which I now beg to propose.

The Chairman then moved:—"That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of Four Thousand and Five Hundred New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up. And that such New Shares be issued upon such terms and conditions and generally with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon or directed at the Meeting, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine."

Mr. A. P. Stokes addressed the meeting at some length, and a good deal of discussion arose on the subject of the interest on preference shares in the New Issue. It ended in the speaker formally moving as an amended motion:—

"That the Capital be increased to \$225,000 by the creation of 4,500 New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up, and that such New Shares be issued upon the following terms and conditions, and with the following rights and privileges viz:—

- (a) That the New Shares be called Preference Shares, and that the holders thereof be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
- (b) That in the event of the Company being wound up the holders of the said Preference Shares shall be entitled to have the surplus assets of the Company applied in the first place in repaying to them the amount (\$10) paid up on the Preference Shares held by them respectively, but that the residue of such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the Company.
- (c) That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue the said Shares, or such proportion of them as they may deem necessary, in such manner and to such persons as they may think fit.

Mr. G. Fenwick seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Orange, in addressing the meeting urged that present shareholders should be careful to take up the new issue in order that outsiders should not have an opportunity of coming in on very favourable terms.

After some further discussion it was decided to issue a formal invitation to all shareholders to subscribe towards the new capital, and that should the funds exceed the required amount, preference shares should be allotted *pro rata*.

With an announcement by the Chairman that a confirmatory meeting would be held on the 9th proximo, the proceedings terminated.

## PUBLIC LATRINES IN HONGKONG.

The recent case tried at the Supreme Court in which the plaintiff was granted a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant from erecting a public latrine next-door to his house led us to make a few inquiries concerning the erection of latrines generally, which will no doubt be read with some interest. Hongkong, so different to many cities in several respects, is also about the most wretchedly insanitary place in existence in which Europeans live, a thorough and complete system only now being slowly and it is to be hoped successfully laid out. Whether this new system will answer when once completed is another matter, but one would think that after going to the great expense the Colony has been put to that something totally different to the past might be confidently looked forward to. At present there has lately sprung up amongst a number of Chinese landlords, some of whom are wealthy men connected with both Government and mercantile offices, a mania to put down houses which might be in need of repair for an immediate tenant, and erect in their place latrines, which are let and sub-let to the highest bidder. The Government have issued four public latrines for the free and exclusive use of the Chinese in different parts of the city, whilst a new one is now in course of erection near the Wanchai Market, but the object of private property owners in erecting these public necessities is that of trade, in fact those already in existence built on land upon which the houses were demolished for their erection in Tung Man Ki, Queen's Road West and the Circular Pathway, are known to pay their landlords from fifteen to twenty per cent. better than their house properties did. 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THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA  
SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Company's office, this afternoon (3rd ult.) for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to the 30th September, 1890. There were present—Messrs. J. Orange (Chairman), D. Gillies, T. E. Davies, (Directors); A. S. Cohen, F. A. Gomes, F. Mehta, Mr. Davies, George G. Holmes, H. G. James, Geo. Fenwick, and several others.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, as the report has been sent to all shareholders I will, with your permission, take it as read. With reference to the accounts, I would explain that in liabilities, \$15,035.02, the balance of £5,000, part payment for Jalis Block, is accounted for as follows:—

"The total receipts were \$29,772.40 of which \$29,772.40 were London Office and legal expenses, \$13,333.33 were paid to the promoters of the new Company, leaving the balance in our favor of \$15,035.02. With regard to the debt due to us on the 20th September by the Penjom Pahang Gold Company amounting to \$29,772.40, this sum is larger now as this Company had practically to keep on the Jalis Mine expenses on behalf of the London Company till the last remittance from England. We cannot say exactly what the debt now is as we have not received the accounts from the Mines later than January—it was then \$33,000. This position of affairs cannot be allowed to continue as it is mentioned in the report. If you approve notice will be given to the London Company that after a definite date if the whole debt is not settled the Jalis Block will be resumed and immediate legal proceedings taken against the Company. I think that our interests are safe in the hands of Messrs. Ewart and Brodie who do not seem at all disposed to give much grace to the guarantors of the capital. The last letter received from Mr. Brodie says that 'judgment has been obtained against one of the largest guarantors, and the Solicitor instructed to proceed with all possible vigor, and that the Directors can do no more than they are now doing to get the money out of these defaulters.' A report has been received from Mr. Blamey, who is in charge of the prospecting operations, and he seems to be satisfied with the indications at Gubau, a large body of quartz having a good appearance and carrying gold in fair quantities being met with. It is hoped that this will prove to be a reef, and further work is going on there. Some samples of Gubau stone have been washed and prospects 3 ounces to the ton. As the water is now being used to cope with the water which is too much for the present pumping power. The work to be carried on at Jalis will consist chiefly of continuing the galleries both at the 50 and 110 feet levels and driving Cross Cuts so as to more thoroughly explore the large deposit of gold bearing material. Mr. Becher is anxious to commence a new shaft and will do so if funds are remitted regularly, which, with the last encouraging reports sent home, will I trust be the case. A telegram received yesterday from Singapore informs us that the water has been pumped out of the mine and work is being pushed at the 110 feet level. Before moving the adoption of the report and passing of accounts, I will be glad to hear the remarks of any present, and I would ask you not to discuss now the question of raising fresh capital which can be more conveniently discussed at the Extraordinary Meeting which will follow.

There were no questions so the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented.

Mr. H. G. James seconded and it was carried unanimously.

At this juncture in the proceedings the Chairman announced that the extraordinary meeting would be held in the course of five minutes. A few more shareholders dropped in, and after waiting fully ten minutes, during which the Secretary was busy calculating the number of shares represented by the shareholders present, the Chairman said:—

"I am sorry there are only 24,400 votes represented, personally and by proxy. Articles of Association say that at least half the shares of the Company must be represented at any extraordinary meeting convened for the purpose of repealing or altering the said Articles. We will adjourn until this day week at 4 p.m."

Mr. William Legge—That will be well if I don't you think it better to adjourn to Wednesday week?

The Chairman—Yes, we will adjourn until Wednesday week at 4 p.m., and I hope you will endeavor to be on time or send a letter proxy by that time. The transfer books will be re-opened from tomorrow for a week. The meeting was then adjourned.

The following is the report:—

The Directors beg to submit the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th September, 1890, from which it will be seen that the expenditure on working account was \$41,207.01, and also shows the amount of \$29,772.40 due to us by the Penjom Pahang Gold Company of London at that date.

These figures represent the cost of Exploratory and Mining work done during that period on the Company's concessions. The reports of Mr. Becher and of Mr. Truscott annexed describe more in detail the various operations, and it will be seen that, practically, no results have been gained from the prospecting at Punjom and at Sunghie Dua beyond furthering the knowledge of the area of Concession.

The Directors do not think that, for the present at any rate, work should be continued at Sunghie Dua and at Jalis according to the notice to all employees, and work will cease there at the end of April. Endeavors will be made to sell the Concession or to otherwise deal with the property.

A thoroughly experienced prospector from Australia, Mr. Blamey, arrived at Punjom at the beginning of February, and it is hoped that better success will attend his exploratory work on the Punjom block.

Latest advices from mines report that Mr. Blamey has met with very encouraging indications at Gubau, a small vein being met with leading towards numerous old Malay workings, and a small washing plant has been sent to more thoroughly exploit the deposit.

Work is also going on to a limited extent at Glangge, which appears to give results worthy of further exploration.

It is with regret that the Directors have to report that the Penjom (Pahang) Company of London has failed to fulfill its obligations to this Company. The arrival of Mr. Brodie in London at the beginning of this year has helped Messrs. Ewart and Bell to take up a stronger position on the London Board, and legal steps were taken to force the guarantors of part of the Capital to settle their liabilities. Unfortunately the financial position of these gentlemen at the moment is not very strong, and our representatives have only succeeded up to the time of last advices in inducing one guarantor to pay the sum of £500 per month. Legal proceedings are being continued to force payment to this Company of the large debt due, and our representatives have been instructed that so soon as the guarantor or the Company fails to pay this sum of £500, they may take immediate steps to force to the utmost the Penjom

(Pahang) Company, and we will resume possession of the Jalis Mine. Also, it is felt that the sum of £500 per month is quite inadequate to carry on operations on a scale of work at Jalis, and therefore it is proposed to give the London Company notice that after a definite date (not to exceed six months from time of such notice) if the whole debt to this Company be not paid or arranged for to the satisfaction of our representatives and a proper working Capital subscribed, possession of the Jalis mine and Block will be resumed by this Company, and that they are authorized to take such legal proceedings as they may think fit.

After various break-downs to machinery, the Jalis Mine has at length been freed from water and opened out. The shaft and galleries put into good order, and 30 tons of Ore were raised and milled, resulting in the gain of 18 oz. 14 dwts. of gold, or a little over 12 dwts. per ton.

With such an abundance of this grade of ore existing at Jalis, this prospect is exceedingly promising, and work should be vigorously continued on a large scale. Therefore the London Company cannot be permitted to retain possession of the mine and title with the work indefinitely, and your Directors trust that you will approve of their proposed course of action.

The management at Punjom will be continued by Mr. Hardie who is also acting for the Penjom (Pahang) Company, and Mr. Blamey with necessary assistance will carry on prospecting work. Steps have been taken to terminate the engagements of our former employees, several of whom have been taken over by the London Company.

The Directors regret to report that the funds of the Company are nearly exhausted, and it is, therefore, proposed to raise \$50,000 in such manner as may be directed. In view of the probable event of resumption of work at Jalis on our own account, and in order to keep hold of the Concession, it would be deplorable if this Company had to stop operations. It is therefore hoped that you will make every effort to raise the additional Capital required, so that we may be prepared, if the necessity arises, to carry on the work at Jalis. It must be remembered that cessation of work at the mine involves heavy additional expense in dealing, as the mine would again be flooded to the great injury of the timbering of shaft and galleries.

The Agreement with Mr. H. M. Becher expires at the end of this month, and owing to our low state of finances and the limited sphere of our operations, it will not be continued; Mr. Becher, however, continues to act as Manager to the London Company.

The Directors wish to record their high appreciation of the services of the representatives of the Company in London, Messrs. Ewart and Brodie. Mr. Ewart worked hard in our interest under unpleasant circumstances. Mr. Brodie is now devoting a great deal of time to the Company's affairs, and his knowledge of the locality and of our situation renders his services of the utmost value to us in the present position.

The Honorable C. P. Chater and Mr. W. H. Rye have resigned their seats at the Board, and it is not proposed at present to fill the vacancies. The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Henderson and R. Lyall.

JAMES ORANGE,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

1ST APRIL 1890 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1890.

To Cost of Estate ..... \$150,000.00

" Machinery & Plant, Construction, Buildings at Punjom Samantan ..... 57,145.63

" Steam-Launch *Sin Yam* ..... 3,900.01

" Lights ..... 1,793.07

" Stamp Mill Plant ..... 2,610.26

" Saw Mill Plant ..... 178.76

" Water Wheel ..... 2,195.93

" Instruments and Tools at Punjom and Samantan ..... 2,733.05

" Stores ..... 8,810.54

" Furniture at Office ..... 550.88

" Furniture at Mines and Sunghie Dua ..... 2,179.92

" Hongkong Bank ..... 2,167.89

" Cash at Penang Agency ..... 2,928.44

" Malay Pahang Concession Company ..... 510.06

" Sundry Debtors ..... 573.16

" Suspense ..... 3,532.21

" Accounts Receivable ..... 2,799.32

" Petty Cash ..... 139.81

" James Morrison & Co. .... 1,790.23

" Opium at Mines ..... 652.59

" Plant Cutting ..... 213.27

" Live Stock Account ..... 21.88

" Syne & Co. .... 14,500.07

" Penjom Pahang Gold Company ..... 29,772.37

" Balance ..... 305,448.63

\$615,861.68

Liabilities.

By Capital ..... \$599,730.00

" Malay Penang Proprietary Co. .... 353.40

" Balance Due at Mines ..... 593.36

" Accounts Payable ..... 150.00

" Balance of £5,000 part payment for Jalis Block ..... 15,035.92

\$615,861.68

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Balance from last Account ..... \$267,741.61

" Mining Explorations ..... 3,875.78

" Prospecting ..... 5,944.07

" Salaries and Wages, Europeans and Native Overseers ..... 84,238.38

" Roads and Bridges ..... 491.71

" Asseaying Expenses ..... 337.40

" Punjom Office Expenses ..... 1,039.66

" Police ..... 301.74

" Hotel and Hospital Expenses ..... 504.62

" Allowances ..... 257.50

" General Expenses ..... 3,612.77

" Auditors' Fees ..... 150.00

" Disbursements Sunghie Dua ..... 8,793.78

" Loss on running *Sin Yam* ..... 155.81

" Expenses, Launch *Maudslayi* ..... 14.00

" Surveying Expenses ..... 2,473.40

" Travelling Expenses ..... 3,477.13

" Head Office Rent, Stationery and Expenses ..... 995.51

" Legal Expenses ..... 10.00

" Commission ..... 518.20

" Charges ..... 166.91

" Loss on Sale Launch *Maudslayi* ..... 800.00

" Exchange ..... 641.40

" Compensation ..... 300.00

\$310,215.00

Cr.

By Gold Licence ..... \$ 6.00

" Interest ..... 682.82

" Profit Sale Gold ..... 201.59

" Transfer Fees ..... 81.25

" Godown Rent ..... 180.00

" Suspense ..... 612.97

" Profit Sale Opium ..... 612.97

Balance ..... 308,448.63

\$310,215.00

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

A. O. D. GORDON,  
Secretary.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company, and certify the same to be correct.

F. HENDERSON, } Auditors.  
R. LYALL, }

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's office, No. 9, Praya Central, on the afternoon of the 31st ult. There were present—Messrs. J. W. Noble (Chairman), A. G. Gordon, H. J. Holmes, Chee Kum, Kwok Tye Ching (Directors), eight Chinese shareholders and J. V. P. Jesus (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said the report for the six months ending the 31st December, 1890, had been in the hands of the shareholders for some time past, and had doubtless been read with interest by all present, so he thought the accounts might be safely taken as read. If the report had been carefully scrutinized by the shareholders, they would have observed that the Working Account had a much more healthy appearance than it had had in all previous reports, and it had enabled them to clear off the debt balance and look forward to better things. The expenses of the Company had been reduced to the lowest minimum, and if the Directors could not show a better report at their next meeting he for one would deserve their censure. That was all he could say, and he thought it was the most encouraging thing he could say. If there were any questions he would be glad to answer them to the best of his ability before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Ho Wei Hing seconded, and the motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. Chee Kum, who retired by rotation, be re-elected as a Director, and that Mr. Ho Fook be elected in the place of Mr. Kwok Tze-chong, who did not wish to be re-elected.

Mr. Gordon seconded.

The Chairman said Mr. Holmes having returned to the Colony he had been invited to join the Board, and he had great pleasure in proposing his election and also the confirmation of the election of Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. Chee Kum seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Holmes proposed and Mr. Gordon seconded the re-election of Messrs. R. Lyall and L. Downes as auditors, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Holmes proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who had worked successfully in the interests of the Company during the time he had been on the Board. He had not given them a lengthy address, but he had told them that there was every prospect of a much better report next time with the increasing business, and altogether the present report was in better tone than formerly. He thanked them all for their appointment and assured them he would always take great interest in the Company, and he hoped their efforts would be result in what the Chairman had predicted. The traffic at present was much better than formerly and he thought the prospects of the Company greatly improved.

The Chairman returned thanks and the meeting closed.

The following is the report:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December, 1890.

After paying all running Expenses, Salaries, Repairs, and all other current out-goings including the items of \$592.58 standing at debit of the first six months of 1890, and \$689.63 paid on account of the *Patience* collision case there remains a balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$1,280.30 and it is proposed to deal with this amount as follows:—

\$1,000 written off Extraordinary expenditure, and the balance of \$280.30 to be carried forward to new account.

The Working Account for the six months shows a profit of \$2,762.48 which is an improvement on our previous reports.

The Day Ferry Service between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon is steadily increasing, and your Directors are considering the advisability of having larger and more commodious Launches for the requirements of the trade.

Hiring and General business show a decided improvement on the corresponding six months of 1890.

Mr. A. G. Gordon has resigned.

Messrs. Kwok Tze-chong and Chee-kum retired by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association, and Mr. Ho Fook has been invited to fill the place of Mr. Kwok Tze-chong, who does not offer himself again. Mr. Chee-kum being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. H. J. Holmes having returned to the Colony has been invited to again join the Board. His appointment with that of Mr. Ho Fook require confirmation.

AUDITORS,  
Messrs. R. Lyall and L. Downes retire and offer themselves for re-election.

J. W. NOBLE,  
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Assets.

Value of Steam-launches, \$4,691.51

Extraordinary expenditure, 1,613.60

\$6,305.11

Sundry Debtors, 7,781.77

Accounts in the hand of Solicitors, 894.55

Hongkong Hotel 6 per cent. Debentures (12), 6,000.00

Furniture, 35.00

Preliminary Expenses Account, 924.40

Cash on Hand, 31.14

Coal on Hand, 403.60

Stationery on Hand, 70.00

\$79,045.57

Liabilities.

Subscribed Capital:—

3,000 Shares at \$50, \$150,000

of which \$30 on each Share has been paid up, \$90,000

Sundry Creditors, 8,705.27

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 1,280.30

\$79,045.57

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

Dr.

Profit and Loss Account, \$2,762.48

\$2,762.48

Cr.

Net Earnings of Steam-launches to Date Feet, 200

Transfer Fees, 70.00

Interest Account, 62.05

Net Coal Earnings, 62.05

Net Earnings on hired Launches, 17.81

\$2,762.48

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Dr.

Amount brought forward from last statement, 692.58

Collision Expenses Account, 689.63

Auditors Fees, 100.00

Balance forward, 1,280.30

\$2,762.48

Cr.

Amount brought forward from working account, \$2,762.48

\$2,762.48

E. & O. E.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LD.,  
Managers.

We have compared the above with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and have found the same in accordance.

R. LYALL,  
LARRY DOWNES, } Auditors.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1891.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the Company, Praya Central, on the afternoon of the 31st ult., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers, declaring a dividend, and electing a consulting committee and auditors. There were present—Messrs. W. H. Forbes (Chairman), D. Gillies, R. Shewan, W. S. Taylor, R. R. Thomson, C. A. Tomes, G. L. Watson, and others.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts have been in your possession for some time and if you have no objection will now be taken as read. The only feature in the report that calls for remark from me is the recent mention of the General Managers that the Company should take power to pay the dividend this year in scrip instead of in cash, it being necessary to avoid paying with any more money than we can help just now owing to all the Company's available funds being required to pay for the cost of the new, steamer *Esmeralda*. As the proposal is fully explained in the report before us I need not go into further details, but if the report and accounts are approved, the resolutions and passed by the Company, by means of which it is proposed to carry out the scheme, will have to be submitted to and confirmed at extraordinary meetings of shareholders held later on. There is nothing to add of interest as regards the general business of the Company, but before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions from shareholders.

There being no questions the Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Watson seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Gillies was re-elected a member of the Consulting Committee upon the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Tomes.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and T. Arnold were unanimously re-elected auditors upon the proposition of Mr. Gillies, who was seconded by Mr. R. Shewan.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

into these square holes, a rude, but strong wooden ladder up the face of the cliff, naturally supposed to be inaccessible, and surprised the enemy, thereby conquering the kingdom of Shu. There, also, are the caves where men gather sulphur at dizzy heights, climbing up to them by paths that make one hot to look at. Further on are the iron pillars on one side, and opposite the holes in the rock, between which chains were fastened so as to prevent the rebels from coming down in their vessels to attack the province of Hupeh. And then as we leave the gorge we see the temple to the memory of Liu Pei, who was there encamped, and slain when Meng Liang made his marvellous night attack. This border-land teems with memories which the Chinese do not quickly forget



## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

## THE LAND JOBBERS CHECKMATED.

BETTER late than never! A notification in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last states that the attention of the Governor has been called to various cases of default in the performance of covenants entered into on the purchase of Crown lands, and that as a matter of justice no less to the general public than to those persons who have been compelled to fulfil their obligations, his Excellency has deemed it expedient to place the matter in the hands of the Crown Solicitor, with a view to the equal enforcement of agreements upon all sales of Government land. This is all very well, but why has his Excellency allowed such a lengthened period to elapse—Sir WILLIAM DIX Vaux assumed the duties of Governor of this colony in 1887—before taking decided action in what has been generally recognised as a grave public scandal for many years? Who called the Governor's attention to the various cases of default referred to in the official notification, and for what special purpose? What are these various cases, and who are the persons responsible for having broken the contracts entered into with the Government when the land was originally purchased? Are we once again on the borders of another gigantic official job with all its attendant meannesses? It looks remarkably like it.

After four years' service in Hongkong Governor DIX VAUX informs the colony officially that his attention has been called to various cases of default in the covenants entered into on the purchase of Crown lands, and we say "better late than never," but during these four years this journal, on at least half a dozen separate occasions, has forcibly directed the notice of the Head of the Executive to the shameful manner in which certain land jobbers were permitted at the public expense to evade their legal obligations—and yet no steps were taken. Is it to be assumed that nothing but self-interest, or that baneful subservience to local authority so shamefully conspicuous amongst the self-appointed upper circles, can move the Autocrat of Government House to decided action? Again we say, it looks remarkably like it.

The covenants referred to by the Governor are plain even to simplicity. Purchasers of Government lands—that is an easy method of describing lands belonging to the colony of Hongkong—were bound by contract to erect certain buildings on their properties within a certain stipulated period under pain of forfeiture. In some notorious cases, to which we have frequently directed attention, these stipulations were quietly ignored, and apparently with the acquiescence of our most puissant and immaculate Government. Land jobbers purchased every available spot of ground in Hongkong and Kowloon that was likely to become valuable, and in the particular cases to which we are now specially alluding, certain lots were allowed to lie fallow *malgré* the contract with the Government, and to become valuable by lapse of time and the enterprise of the owners of neighbouring owners, who were placing their purchases to the legitimate purposes for which they were acquired. Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP is, of all men in this colony, the most competent to explain to Governor DIX VAUX the true meaning of the term "unearned increment." He can also probably explain why he has been permitted all these years to ignore the conditions under which leases were granted for Government lands purchased by him and which he still holds, although non-fulfilment of contract, if it means anything, must have been intended to mean absolute forfeiture. Perhaps Sir WILLIAM DIX VAUX will accept our suggestion and consult Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP? He could not interview a better informed or more reliable man. It would be most interesting to know who put the wheels of Government House in motion in this matter. Perhaps the Hon. Mr. RYAN, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, or the Hon. Mr. WHITEHEAD, can see his (or their) way to an interpellation on this question which so vitally affects the taxpayers of the colony! We don't include as a representative of public interests the Hon. Mr. KZAWICK, as he only represents himself in the Legislative Council, and he does even that badly—a feeble man of "ifs" and "buts" who would doubtless be an ornament to a millinery establishment, but is very much out of place where the affairs of a great community like Hongkong are vitally concerned. Had the Hon. (and now absent) Mr. C. P. CHATER anything to do with putting the Governor on the scent in this new crusade? Such appears to be the general opinion in well-informed circles, and if that opinion is substantially founded, we want his Excellency to tell us all about the way and wherefore. He is bound to do that, unless he thinks himself not merely the Governor but the Czar and Autocrat of Hongkong.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP bought a small piece of ground situated somewhere between the wharf at Tsim-tai-tsoi (Kowloon) and the Wharf and Godown's immense property on the opposite peninsula. The Wharf and Godown Company erected magnificent wharves and godowns on their sandy lots, which attracted an immense shipping business, and naturally the taxation on these active factors of commerce amounted to a considerable sum annually; Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP's reservation was kept carefully secluded; nothing was done to utilise it either for public or private purposes; the owner apparently wanted other people to enhance its value and he was content to wait. He may, from a purely (Hongkong) philanthropic standpoint, have been amply justified—modern philanthropy is not

trammelled by any ridiculous stipulations—but what concerns us chiefly is why the Government allowed such a direct evasion of the contract under which this gentleman became the owner of such a valuable sea-frontage! The old, old story, we suppose. We can't afford to be more explicit; the risk of an action at law or a criminal prosecution for libel is altogether too gruesome a contingency to contemplate with equanimity under existing circumstances. There may be lots of law in Hongkong—at all events there are plenty of lawyers—but justice is a scarce commodity. And legal robbery is the worst form of the article. But to resume our tale. The Wharf and Godown Co. paid heavy rates and taxes for their Kowloon lots; the philanthropic "Granny" allowed the active operations going on alongside to make his "spec" valuable; but he didn't pay taxes and he had not fulfilled the terms of his covenant with the Government. And yet the Surveyor-General, or the Superintendent of Police, or the Clerk of Councils, or the Inspector of Baths and Wash-houses—or somebody, didn't interfere until the other day, when Governor DIX VAUX tardily recognised, at somebody's instigation, that as a matter of justice to the public, as well as to those who had been compelled to fulfil their legal obligations, it was time this cheerful little game was stopped. And we are glad that his Excellency, never mind by what means, has been induced to tackle what for years has been recognised as a glaring injustice. At the recent meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP, an unmistakably clever man and an orator of distinguished ability, in referring to the "bust-up" condition of speculative Hongkong, said—"We have whispered it"—the truth, which Hongkong has always lacked the pluck to speak aloud—"again and again among ourselves, and we have smiled and pocketed the money, and that contrary to warnings from one and another." Were Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP's references to smiling and pocketing the money intended to have a special application in regard to the scandal which Governor DIX VAUX's latest official notification is intended to pulverise?

## TELEGRAMS.

THE CZAREWITCH.  
(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

CANTON, 31st March, 1891.  
The *Czarewitch* and suite will leave Hongkong for Canton per China Merchants' steamer *Kiang-kwan* on Sunday morning, arriving here during the afternoon. His Imperial Highness and Prince George of Greece will be entertained by M. Imbault Huet, Consul for France; the rest of the party, it is expected, will put up at the Shamrock Hotel.

The China Merchants' Company has placed the *Kiang-kwan* at the disposal of the *Czarewitch* and suite.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The members of the Hongkong Sketching Club and their *chef-d'œuvre* were on view at the City Hall on the afternoon of the 31st ult. Some good work has been produced since the Club's last exhibition, and it may also be added some very indifferent too. It is very creditable, though, that many of the paintings shown could actually have been dispensed with their explanatory labels.

We are requested by the Agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to state that Captain Marshall, of the Company's steamer *Empress of India*, will be glad to see the members of the Hongkong Community and others on board his vessel on Saturday next, from 3 to 6 p.m. Steam launches for the convenience of those visiting the vessel will be provided between the above named hours, from Pedder's Wharf.

The correspondence relating to the boat-race on Easter Monday reached us too late for publication last night. We shall deal with the questions at issue to-day; but may state that, after carefully perusing the details, we consider the dispute a mere storm in a tea-cup. The umpire's decision, on the face of it, is absurd, and can never be maintained. If the men in *Stewart-Lockhart's* boat claim the victory without rowing again, they ought to be pilloried. We really cannot imagine what Mr. John Andrew, who knows something about the rules of boat-racing, can have been thinking about when he gave such an idiotic decision.

We have been courteously informed by the Russian Consul at this port that the *Czarewitch* is expected to arrive here at about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning next, in the yacht *Pamiat Asova*, which will be accompanied from Saigon by the ironclads *Vladimir Monomakh* and *Admiral Nakhimov*, and the cruisers *Mandur* and *Koryvits*. The *Czarewitch* will remain on board the *Pamiat Asova* until about two o'clock p.m. when he will land and call at Government House returning to his ship shortly afterwards. He will leave for Canton in the *Kiang-kwan* on Sunday morning, where he will exchange courtesies with the Viceroy, Li Han-chang. The *Mandur* and *Koryvits* will accompany the *Kiang-kwan* as far as Whampoa, and thence she will be escorted to the City of Rams by a flotilla of Chinese gunboats. After a stay of two or three days in Canton, the Crown Prince will go on to Foochow, where it is expected he will personally inspect the hongs and factories of Russian merchants at that port. From Foochow the *Czarewitch* will proceed direct to Hankow.

A RATHER daring robbery occurred at the Hongkong Hotel last night (31st ultimo), when a thief entered one of the rooms and stole over \$3,000 worth of jewellery and valuables belonging to a Mr. and Mrs. Blacklock, who are now living in the hotel. The thief, it appears, climbed up a scaffolding erected on the northern side of the building, scrambled on to the veranda, along which he must have walked, and passing one room that was locked entered No. 22, of which the door was ajar. The jewellery was chiefly in a Gladstone handbag, which also contained eight £50 Cheques. The affair was reported to the Police about half-past eight this morning, by which time it is highly probable the thief had made good his escape to Canton by the steamer which left at 8 a.m. to-day. Three coolies, who were sleeping last night in the workmen's shed on the Hongkong Hotel *annexe*, where the new wing is in course of erection, in whose possession fragments of some of Mr. Blacklock's private letters which were in the Gladstone handbag—were found, were arrested this afternoon on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

The wreck of the *Nansing*, as she lies at Yehow in Lema Island, will be sold by public auction on Saturday the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., at Mr. Armstrong's Auction Rooms.

The C. P. steamer *Empress of India* came out of the Admiralty Dock, Kowloon, yesterday morning and made fast to a buoy in the centre of the harbour. She is advertised to sail for Vancouver via Shanghai on the 7th inst.

The statistics of cases treated etc., at the Alice Memorial Hospital during the month of March are as follows:

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st March	67
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during March	63
Total number treated as In-Patients	130
Of these there were:	
Discharged cured	37
Discharged relieved	16
Discharged on other grounds	6
Died in Hospital	5
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st April	66
Out-Patients, new cases	597
Out-Patients, return visits	456
Total number of Out-Patient visits	1053
Operations	13
Vaccinations	45
Dental cases	4
Casualty cases	0

THE *Czarewitch* has had a jovial time in Java, where it is presumed he was entertained in accordance with his own tastes, for prior to his departure he was accordingly admitted that he was much pleased with what he had seen in that land of muddy canals and cholera germs. He is reported to have given a "Waterbury" of the first chop to one official; a scarf-pin and a ring to two others. He also presented a sum of money to the railway employes, but as it was too small to bear division by even the finest laws of arithmetic it was eventually devoted to a local charitable institution, but to the police he gave his royal nod only. In Batavia he and his suite attended a performance of the "Sleeping Beauty" which was given for their special delectation by the Stanley Contingent, and it was unanimously agreed that nothing of a similar nature had ever been seen in Muscovy. Boss Stanley was invested with the order of Saint Stanislaus and had an open invitation given him to visit Moscow, with all his forces, whenever he chooses. The *Czarewitch* also indulged in a crocodile hunt—the reptiles having been previously trained for the purpose. Four were slain, and one of them had the good fortune to die by the hand of H. I. himself, and will forthwith be packed off to Russia to be canonized. Happy coodlie!

## ALBERTY'S "TWO ROSES" BURLESQUED AT THE CITY HALL.

For some time past the Amateur Dramatic Club has notified the general public through the medium of the local press that an original comedy styled the "Two Roses" was about to be produced in the Theatre Royal; and as there was no circus in the town last night (31st ultimo), we meandered along to witness the representation of this "Original Comedy." Why "original" in this particular instance is perhaps not worth while stopping to inquire, but as to the "comedy" well, the most dignified burial service we have ever attended was a cheerful performance compared to that of Hongkong's ambitious amateurs. As all the world knows Alberty's "Two Roses" is such utter every-day rot that one wonders how it ever came to win a name on the stage. With a talented cast it is just bearable, but when played, or rather ambled through as it was last night, patience throws off restraint, and were it not for pity's sake would become open resentment. Why men who in ordinary life would usually be called sane, should perhaps not sensibly submit to have themselves turned into objects of ridicule and censure is a mystery, yet in this colony we have such exhibitions almost every time an amateur performance is given; but it must be acknowledged that the "Two Roses" in this particular respect will stand for ever unvarnished, for it was undoubtedly the weakest, and the most driving, idiotic production that has ever yet been given inside the walls of the City Hall. When it is stated that the staging was good, one has said all that can be said in its favour. The orchestra of a most excellent orchestra from the band of the A. and S. Highlanders, which two redeeming features considerably lessened the monotony of an otherwise irritating and tiresome performance. As all the actors (*sic*) were of so mediocre a character it will be best, perhaps, to give each a passing notice as their names appear on the programme. The *Digby Grant* of Colonel Chater had at least the virtue of being an original conception. The character was correctly dressed and well played, but the object that have ever dived across a fevered brain command us to the *Jack Wyatt* of Mr. Mitchell-Innes. *Wyatt*, who forsooth, is supposed to be of a literary turn of mind, was in the first scene represented as the ideal rat-catcher in "Verdant Green," and if he had but failed to remember to forget the little dog, the *Wyatt* would have been perfect. As for expecting historic genius from such a heaven-born genius as Mr. Mitchell-Innes, one might as well hope to see Pong-ji boom up to \$100, or any other impossible event occur. In fact he walked through the part with the air of a man whose mission in life was on a par with the intellectual occupation of having to chew bread for young parrots. This noble Thespian ought to blacken his face the next time he tries to represent a gentleman on the stage. Mr. E. C. Young's *Calixtus* was about as sane and disengaged as that thoroughly disagreeable character can be made. The perennial smile that hovered on and about him throughout the performance would have under any circumstances been a sufficient justification for a personal assault. Captain Clayton essayed *Our Mr. Jenkins* with a moderate amount of success, playing the commercial traveller rather naturally, but he failed the part which in a measure redeems its vulgar side. To Mr. Mitchell, as Mr. *Fordell*, the family solicitor, the only word of praise that can be honestly given to anyone in the cast is due. Although the part is but a small one, Mr. Mitchell, who is an actor of more than ordinary attainments, acted it thoroughly and in a most natural manner. On the performances of the ladies it is unnecessary to dwell. Mrs. *Jerrard* as *Mrs. Codd* spoke in a fine free and well, but forgot to act, while Mrs. *Roberts* as *Emily* was

Mrs. Roberts as *Ida* were, perhaps, not quite so brilliant as they might have been, albeit to ladies were charmingly dressed and looked exceedingly well. When next the A. D. C. attempt a public performance, let us hope they will choose a more fitting play and will also make use of some of the latent talent which undoubtedly exists in the ranks of the Club. Broosticks may serve as horses for children—age and common sense demand something more substantial.

## SHANGHAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

March 21st, 1891.

We are now enjoying a most delightful spell of fine weather; just cold enough when out of doors, yet warm enough to make one desire to move about briskly for either business or pleasure. We are having certain unsatisfactory changes in our judicial and consular services, the heads of which are to be combined. This, of course, will produce an animal something like a mule, neither ass nor horse; and if this monstrous proves as stubborn as its quadruped prototype no doubt Shanghai is going to see funny things, and, may be, have a lively time of it as soon as this new mongrel's parents have both vanished their respective offices, and have been duly succeeded by their queer offspring, on the judicial wood, behind the Consular Flag-staff. The uniform to be worn by the new monster is to be a hat that is neither round, square nor oval, but thin (3). A new order of things—official altogether—shut outside of trousers, surmounted by an overall coat without sleeves, open-breasted *colle-au-coupe* style, elegantly braided and buttoned in front and behind, with gold-braid, gold-lace, and brass buttons to be worn at all Lanes Tennis, and other parties according to regulations. By the way, there is a serious row on at Chinkiang which threatens to become dangerous. For some time past a number of Tartar soldiers of the local Tartar garrison have been accused of having trespassed on the foreign Concession, and made themselves obnoxious in various ways to some of the municipal "nobs," who have had the trespassers seized and handed over to the local magistrate, the Tan-tai Hsien, to be dealt with according to law. The latter magistrate has, however, no jurisdiction over Tartar soldiers, so he applied to the Tartar Lieutenant-General, Tui-tung, who had the offenders' names struck off the pay-roll, and threatened them to be dealt with by the magistrate's administrative law. The Lieutenant-General, I am told, then applied for special authority from the Viceroy at Nanking to deal with the case in a summary manner. The authority having been given and received, the offenders were dealt with rigorously, each of them receiving one thousand strokes of the flat bamboo across the thighs. This action, however, created a wave of indignation against Tui-tung and the magistrate. Accordingly a large number of banner-men collected about Tui-tung's Yamen demanding the release of their comrades and the removal of the magistrate. Tui-tung's Yamen was being demolished when the General got scared, and sent over to the magistrate to have culprits released. This the magistrate very rightly refused to do, I am told, a guard of 200 Chinese soldiers in his Yamen. With this force at his back the civil magistrate remained firm and asked for further instructions, meanwhile foreigners became alarmed and several of them fled to Shanghai for safety. The British Consul applied for a gunboat to come to the rescue, and the protection of foreign interests, and the *Linnat* was dispatched there with all haste. Sunday was the day appointed by the riotous soldiers for the destruction of the foreign settlement, and there was a rumour afloat last night on the Bund to the effect that the foreign Concession was in flames, and the foreigners driven from their homes with considerable slaughter. So far this rumour has not been confirmed, and I hope it never will be. One of the culprits is said to be a local chief of the *Ke-lao Hui* secret society, and the local officials are dreadfully scared lest an outbreak of some magnitude should follow this outbreak of Tartar indignation. Hitherto Tartars have been supposed above the least suspicion of being connected with secret societies in any way, so the societies are forbidden by law and suppressed at times with awful severity. As usual, the Tao-tai was away from his post when this rowdiness became manifest.

## Consignees.

## UNION LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GLENMORVEN,"  
Captain Wright, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th April, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th March, 1891. [494]

## Commercial.

## THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, March 28th.

Owing to the usual monthly settlements, which have passed off satisfactorily, there has been comparatively little legitimate business put through since our last report. In some instances forced sales have been made in various stocks for settlement purposes, but to quote these would only tend to mislead. Stocks generally show a healthier tendency, and there would appear to be every indication of better and busier times in the near future. Docks are in great demand, cash sales having been arranged at from 95 to 100 per cent. premium, and at proportionately increased rates for forward delivery. They are now in great favour at the higher rates. Banks are hardly so firm as they have been, but it may be doubted if there are many shares on the market. China Sugars are in good odour, but for the present Luxons are slightly under a cloud. In other stocks there has been nothing done calling for special reference.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 234 per cent.—premium, buyers.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—\$115 per share, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
Vangate Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, nominal.  
Ta Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$42 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$99 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—125 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$208 per share, buyers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$101 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$89 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—14 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$130 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
Panjion and Sanghe Dux Samantun Mining Co.—\$3 per share, sellers.  
The Roub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sellers.  
Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$78 per share, buyers.  
Tongkoo Coal Mining Co.—\$440 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.  
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$63 per share, sellers.  
The Sengoi Koyah Planting Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, nominal.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—50 per cent. dis., sellers.  
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
The Great Island Cement Co.—\$19 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$88 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.  
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
The Lamag Planting Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.  
The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.  
The Shamen Land Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$18 per share, ex div., sellers.  
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$180, Founders' shares, buyers.  
The Hongkong Marine, Limited—nominal.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Limited—\$15, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. ....1/11  
Bank Bills, on demand .....1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....1/2  
Credits at 4 months' sight .....3/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight .....3/2

ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand .....4.00  
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....4.00  
On India, T. T. ....220  
On Demand .....220

ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. ....71/2  
Private, 30 days' sight .....71/2

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Yalson & Co.'s Register, Today.)

Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—Night	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
29.84	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.85	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.86	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.87	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.88	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.89	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.90	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.91	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.92	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.93	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.94	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.95	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.96	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.97	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.98	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
29.99	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
30.00	78.0	80.0	78.0	W	1	1	Clear

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st March, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Wai-tai-wook	29.84	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Tai-kei	29.85	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.86	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.87	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.88	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.89	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.90	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.91	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.92	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.93	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.94	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.95	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.96	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.97	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.98	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.99	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	30.00	78.0	W	1	1	Clear

1st April, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Remarks
Wai-tai-wook	29.84	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Tai-kei	29.85	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.86	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.87	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.88	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.89	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.90	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.91	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.92	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.93	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.94	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.95	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.96	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.97	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.98	78.0	W	1	1	Clear
Wai-tai-wook	29.99	78.0	W	1	1	Clear